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# A Child's Illustrated First Book in French.

BY

PROF. JEAN GUSTAVE KEETELS,

AUTHOR OF "ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL FRENCH GRAMMAR," "ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR," ETC., ETC., ETC.

*A NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.*

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# PREFACE.

This volume takes its appropriate place, as A Child's First Book in French, by the side of my Elementary French Grammar, and my Analytical and Practical French Grammar. The three works are not necessarily connected; each takes up the subject at its first principles, but in each a different mode of instruction is adopted, suited to the different ages of the scholars for whom the books are written.

The present work is intended for children who can read, but who have not yet any knowledge of the grammar of their own language. For this class of scholars object-teaching seems the most suitable; that is, connecting the instruction with an object presented to the eye. This mode has been generally followed in the lessons in this book. Pictures have been prepared for the purpose, and the lessons, in Part First, directly refer to the objects in the pictures. Each lesson is headed by a name, which, in connection with the illustration, helps to impress the subject-matter of the lesson upon the mind, enables the student to recall it more readily, and creates a more lively interest.

In Part Second, the lessons refer to the illustrations in Part First, recall the name of each picture, enlarge upon the subject, and, by associating new ideas with it, keep alive the interest.

The English is given in all the reading lessons, word for word, underneath the French, so that the students may know the meaning of each word which they pronounce, without referring to the vocabularies. This plan possesses

besides, the advantage of showing the difference in the construction of the two languages. A correct English version of the French exercises follows in Part Third.

Finally, Part Fourth contains a glance at the parts of speech, with paradigms of the auxiliary verbs and of the four regular conjugations, as an introduction to the study of grammar.

The lessons are progressive. Beginning with the simple elements, they gradually advance, and develop, in a practical course, the first principles, which are the groundwork of grammar.

It may perhaps be urged as an objection that the development is too rapid, and that the lessons towards the end of Part Second are too complicated. This ground of objection is more apparent than real. The book contains matter for a two years' course of instruction, which may even be extended beyond that period. Students who enter upon the course at nine or ten years of age, will not have completed it before they are twelve or thirteen. The average intellect of that age can understand all the English in the exercises, and hence can acquire a practical knowledge of the same in French.

The favor with which my former works of this series have been received by eminent teachers in New York and other cities, and by an appreciative public in general, leads me to believe that this volume will meet with a kind reception, and will readily secure for itself a careful inspection. My thanks are due in advance to all who, after a thorough examination of it, will express a candid criticism.

THE AUTHOR.

BROOKLYN, *March*, 1875.

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At the suggestion of many of the friends of this little volume, the author has added the following

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# TO TEACHERS.

THIS work contains Four Parts and an Introduction.

The Introduction treats of the letters and their sounds, and gives a few exercises in pronouncing. The explanations on the sounds of the letters are not written for the children.

The scholars should learn the names of the letters, either the new names or the old. The exercises in pronouncing may at first be omitted. It is not deemed expedient to teach pronunciation to children by means of abstract sounds. The better way is to teach them to pronounce short words of simple import, the names of objects with which they are acquainted. The first lessons in Part First have been framed with this view; take, for instance, the following sentence, which contains six pure vowel sounds:

**Où est le dé de Marie ?**

9. 4. 2. 3. 2. 1. 5. (p. 10.)

When they can pronounce such a sentence well, they should be taught to give the simple vowel-sounds which it contains, and be referred to the part of the introduction that treats of them. While students are progressing in the course, it will be found beneficial to resort from time to time to the exercises in pronouncing, and to keep up this practice throughout.

Part First contains twenty illustrations. There are connected with each illustration two French reading exercises, with the English, word for word, underneath the French. The sentences, which are simple, but progressive, refer to the objects in the pictures. Each exercise is preceded by a vocabulary, which contains the words that are used for the first time in these lessons.

The students should learn to pronounce the words in the vocabularies from the teacher, who should recite them with the class, until they can pronounce each word correctly.

The French sentences of the exercise should be read to the class; the scholars should, in turn, follow the pronunciation of the teacher. They should understand the French when the teacher pronounces it, and be able to translate it, without looking in the book.

After a lesson has been learned, the teacher should refer to Part Third, and call the attention of the students to any difference which exists in the construction of the two languages.

The facts indicative of principles in Etymology are given in the vocabularies, and afterwards illustrated in the exercises. The teacher should call the attention of the class to these facts, and explain them, as far as the students are able to understand them. These facts gradually unfold the leading principles in Etymology. The treatment of the verb does not extend beyond the tenses of the indicative mode, the infinitive and the imperative.

When the class has reached the end of Part First, the study of which ought to occupy them for the term of one school-year, they should review, by translating the correct English version in Part Third into French, and, if practicable, they should write the sentences on the blackboard.

Part Second contains no further development of principles. The Exercises refer to the illustrations in Part First, explore the ground more thoroughly, add to the knowledge of words, and generally assume the form of conversations, by questions and answers. When this part is reached, the teacher may vary the sentences in the lesson, by incorporating the known elements in new forms of expression. It is the intention of the author to have the illustrations enlarged for wall-tableaux, to be used with the class for such a purpose.

Part Second is to be treated in the same manner as Part First, and is to occupy the class another year.

At the close of the second year, the scholars are supposed to be sufficiently advanced in their English studies to begin the study of Grammar, in Part Fourth. As they become gradually acquainted with the different parts of speech, they should learn to distinguish them in their reading exercises. For this purpose, a section of a lesson, towards the close of Part Second, beginning with the Market, for instance, may be selected, from which they should write down, in French and English, first, all the nouns, then the adjectives, pronouns, etc. They may afterwards write the same exercises from dictation, compose similar exercises, and use the same elements in a variety of ways. It is one of the secrets of the profession, to vary the food, in order to excite the appetite; to which may be added another one, expressed in the Latin adage,

**Festina lente.**

# INTRODUCTION.

## *The French Alphabet.*

| | Old Names. | New Names.[3] | | Old Names. | New Names.[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A, a,** | ah, | ——[4]. | **N, n,** | enn, | ne. |
| **B, b,** | bay, | be. | **O, o,** | o, | ——[4]. |
| **C, c,** | say, | se. | **P, p,** | pay, | pe. |
| **D, d,** | day, | de. | **Q, q,** | ——[2], | que. |
| **E, e,** | eh, | e[3]. | **R, r,** | err, | re. |
| **F, f,** | eff, | fe. | **S, s,** | ess, | se. |
| **G, g,** | jay[1], | gue. | **T, t,** | tay, | te. |
| **H, h,** | ash, | he. | **U, u,** | ——[2], | ——[4]. |
| **I, i,** | ee, | ——[4]. | **V, v,** | vay, | ve. |
| **J, j,** | jee[1], | je. | **W, w,** | double vay, | ve. |
| **K, k,** | kah, | ke. | **X, x,** | ix, | kze. |
| **L, l,** | el, | le. | **Y, y,** | ee-greck, | ——[4]. |
| **M, m,** | emm, | me. | **Z, z,** | zed, | ze. |

Of the above letters six are vowels ; viz. :

**a, e, i, o, u, y.**[5]

The others are consonants.

The *w* is not a French letter. It is found in a few foreign words which have been introduced into the French language, and is pronounced the same as the *v*.

[1] The *j* is pronounced with a soft breathing, the same as *s* in *pleasure*.

[2] The *q* and *u* have no corresponding sounds in English.

[3] The *e* in this column has nearly the sound of *u* in *burr*.

[4] Old name.

[5] The *y* has the same sound as the i.

### 1. Orthographic Signs.

The written language has *accents, cedilla, diæresis, apostrophe, hyphen,* and the ordinary punctuation marks.

There are three accents :

The *acute* accent (′) ; as, *é ;*

The *grave* accent (‵) ; as, *è, à, ù ;*

The *circumflex* accent (^) ; as, *â, ê, î, ô, û.*

An accent over the vowel *e* indicates a modification of its sound :

The *é* (*acute*) has the sound of the English letter *a ;*

The *è* (*grave*) has the sound of *ai* in *fair ;*

The *ê* (*circumflex*) has the same sound as *è,* but broader.

The *cedilla* (¸) is placed under the *c* (ç) when *c* has the sound of *s* before *a, o, u* ; otherwise, it sounds, before these vowels, the same as *k.*

The *diæresis* (¨) is placed over a vowel which begins a new syllable after another vowel ; as, **maïs** (**ma-ïs**).

The *apostrophe* (') indicates the suppression of a vowel ; as, **l'ami** for **le ami ; l'homme** for **le homme.**

The *hyphen* (-) serves to connect two or more words, or parts of a word ; as, **ai-je ; arc-en-ciel.**

### 2. Vowel-Sounds.

There are nine pure vowel-sounds, and four nasal vowel-sounds.

#### 1. *Pure Vowel-Sounds.*

The pure vowel-sounds are :

**a, e, é, è** or **ê, i** or **y, o, u, eu, ou.**

The following compound vowels represent some of the pure vowel sounds :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ea** sounds as *a.* | | **aie, ais,** or **ait,** sounds as *è.* | |
| **ée** " " *é.* | | **au,** or **eau** " " *o.* | |
| **ai** " " *é.* | | **œu** " " *eu.* | |

#### 2. *Nasal Vowel-Sounds.*

The four nasal vowel-sounds are :

**an, in, on, un.**

**M**, preceded by a vowel, has the nasal sound of **n**. **Em**, or **en**, has the nasal sound of **an**; but **en**, preceded by **i**, has the nasal sound of **in**.

The nasal sounds are represented by

**an**, **am**, **en**, **em** = **an.** **in**, **im**, **ain**, **aim** = **in.** **on**, **om** = **on.** **un**, **um** = **un.**

**M** and **n**, when double or followed by a vowel, are not nasal.

### 3. *Diphthongs.*

A *diphthong* is a combination of two vowel-sounds which are both heard in pronouncing.

*Pure diphthongs*, **ia, ié, ieu, oi, ouè, oui, ui**, etc.

*Nasal diphthongs*, **ian, ien, ion, oin, uin**, etc.

### 4. *Consonants.*

The *consonants* are pronounced the same as in English, with some exceptions.

**C** before *e, i, y*, or **ç** before *a, o u*, has the sound of *s*; **c**, in all other cases, has the sound of *k*.

**Ch**, followed by a vowel, has generally the sound of *sh*; but **ch**, followed by a consonant, has the sound of *k*. **Ch** has the sound of *k* in words from the Greek and Hebrew; as, **écho, Cham.**

**G** before *e, i, y*, has the sound of *s* in *pleasure*; before *a, o, u*, it has the sound of the English *g* in *gate*.

**H** is silent. It is called aspirate when a preceding vowel (*e* or *a*) is not elided before it (8).

**S** has the hissing sound of *c* at the beginning of a word or syllable; but between two vowels, it has the sound of *z*. Double **s** (*ss*), between two vowels, has always the sound of *c*.

**Sch** has the sound of *sh*.

**T** has, in some words, the sound of *c*; as, *nation*.

**Th** is sounded like *t*; as, *thé*.

**X** is a double letter. It sometimes represents the sound of *gz*; as, **examen**; sometimes of *kz*; as, **maxime**; sometimes of *ss*; as, **soixante**; and sometimes of *z*; as, **deuxième**.

### 5. *Liquid Letters.*

**G** and **l** are called liquid letters when they are pronounced so smoothly that their natural sounds are not heard.

**G** is liquid before **n**, as in the English word *mignonette*.

**L** is generally liquid when it is preceded by **i**. The liquid sound of **l** is heard in the English word *brilliant*.

### 6. *Final Letters.*

Unaccented final **e** is silent in words of more than one syllable.

A final consonant is generally silent. But a final consonant before a word that begins with a vowel or an unaspirated **h**, is generally pronounced with the next syllable; as, **Vous êtes mon ami**, pronounced *Vou zèt mo nami*.

Final **d** before a vowel is sounded like *t*: **quand il.**
" **f** " " " " *v*: **neuf heures.**
" **g** " " " " *k*: **rang élevé.**
" **s** or **x** " " " " *z*: **ils ont deux enfants.**

The **t** of **et** (*and*) and the **z** of **assez** (*enough*) are never pronounced.

### 7. *Division of Words into Syllables.*

In dividing words into syllables, a single consonant between two vowels belongs to the vowel that follows; as, **raser** (*ra-ser*).

The first part of a double consonant belongs to the vowel that precedes; the second, to the vowel that follows; the latter only is pronounced; as, **addition**, pronounced *a-di cion*.

Two consonants in the middle of a word are separated; as, **parler** (*par-ler*); except the following combinations, which are inseparable, and pronounced with the vowel that follows: *bl, br, ch, chl, chr, cl, cr, dl, dr, fl, fr, gl, gn, gr, gu, ph, phl, pl, pr, qu, rh, th, thl, thr, tr, vr.*

### 8. *Elision.*

The final *e* of words of one syllable, and the *a* of *la*, are elided (suppressed) before a word that begins with a vowel or an unaspirated *h*, and an apostrophe indicates the elision. The consonant with the apostrophe is pronounced with the next vowel as one syllable. **J'ai** (*jé*) for *je-ai*, **l'orange** (*lorange*) for *la orange*, **l'habit** (*labit*) for *le habit*. The *i* of *si* is elided before *il, ils*.

## *Exercises in Pronouncing.*

(The pupil should name the letters in French, giving to each vowel its proper sound.)

### 1. *Pure Vowel-Sounds Combined with Consonants.*

[Final consonants are silent, except those marked by an asterisk (*).]

| | **a** | **e:** | **é:** | **è** or **ê:** | **i** or **y:** | **o:** | **u:** | **eu:** | **ou:** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ba | be, | bé, | bè, | bi, | bo, | bu, | beu, | bou. |
| **k:** | ca, | que, | qué, | què, | qui, | co, | cu, | queu, | cou. |
| **k:** | cla, | cle, | clé, | clè, | cri, | cro, | cru, | creu, | crou. |
| **s:** | ça, | ce, | cé, | cè, | ci, | ço, | çu, | ceu, | çou. |
| **sh:** | cha, | che, | ché, | chè, | chi, | cho, | chu, | cheu, | chou. |
| **k:** | chla, | chle, | chlé, | chlè, | chri, | chro, | chru, | chreu, | chrou. |
| | da, | de, | dé, | dè, | di, | do, | du, | deu, | dou. |
| | fa, | fe, | fé, | fè, | fi, | fo, | fu, | feu, | fou. |
| g *hard:* | ga, | gue, | gué, | guè, | gui, | go, | gu, | gueu, | gou. |
| g *soft:* | gea, | ge, | gé, | gè, | gi, | geo, | geu. | | |
| | ha, | he, | hé, | hè, | hi, | ho, | hu, | heu, | hou. |
| | ja, | je, | jé, | jè, | ji, | jo, | ju, | jeu, | jou. |
| | la, | le, | lé, | lè, | li, | lo, | lu, | leu, | lou. |
| | ma, | me, | mé, | mè, | mi, | mo, | mu, | meu, | mou. |
| | na, | ne, | né, | nè, | ni, | no, | nu, | neu, | nou. |
| | pa, | pe, | pé, | pè, | pi, | po, | pu, | peu, | pou. |
| | qua, | que, | qué, | què, | qui, | quo, | —— | queu, | quou. |
| | ra, | re, | ré, | rè, | ri, | ro, | ru, | reu, | rou. |
| | sa, | se, | sé, | sè, | si, | so, | su, | seu, | sou. |
| | ta, | te, | té, | tè, | ti, | to, | tu, | teu, | tou. |
| | va, | ve, | vé, | vè, | vi, | vo, | vu, | veu, | vou. |
| | xa, | xe, | xé, | xè, | xi, | xo, | xu, | xeu, | xou. |
| | za, | ze, | zé, | zè, | zi, | zo, | zu, | zeu, | zou. |

### 2. *Compound Vowel-Sounds Combined with Consonants.*

**ea** = *a:* gea, jea, ——

**ée** = *é:* dée, fée, lée.

**ai** = *é:* j'ai, lai, rai.

**aie**, **ais**, **ait** = *è:* plaie, mais, lait.

**au** = *o:* dau, maux, faux.

**eau** = *o:* beau, seau, teau.

**eu** = *u:* eu, eût, eûtes.

**œu** = *eu:* vœu, œuf,* bœuf,*

### 3. *Nasal Vowel-Sounds.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **an:** | en, | sang, | sans, | cent, | sens,* | dent, | quand, | banc. |
| **in:** | lin, | vin, | timbre, | simple, | faim, | pain, | daim, | sein. |
| **on:** | son, | bon, | long, | rond, | gond, | plomb, | ombre, | sombre. |
| **un:** | brun, | aucun, | chacun, | | tribun, | commun, | parfum, | humble. |

### 4. *Pure Diphthongs.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ia:** | fia, | lia, | cria, | scia. | **ieu:** | pieu, | lieu, | mieux, cieux. |
| **ié:** | fier, | lier, | crié, | scié. | **oi:** | foi, | loi, | moi, toi. |
| **iel:** | fiel,* | miel,* | ciel,* | tiel* (*ciel*). | **ui:** | bruit, | fruit, | lui, nuit. |

### 5. *Nasal Diphthongs.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ien:** | bien, | lien, | mien, | rien. | **oin:** | foin, | loin, | soin, poing. |
| **ion:** | lion, | rions, | scion, | tion (*cion*). | **uin:** | juin, | suint. | |

### 6. *Liquid Letters.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **gn:** | campagne, | montagne, | ligne, | signe. |
| | rognon, | oignon, | poignée, | poignard. |
| **il, ille:** | fusil, | babil, | brille, | coquille. |
| **eil, eille:** | soleil, | pareil, | sommeil, | oreille. |
| **ail, aille:** | bétail, | travail, | paille, | bataille. |
| **euil, euille:** | deuil, | fauteuil, | feuille, | cueille. |
| **ouil, ouille:** | bouillir, | bouillon, | bouille, | rouille. |

### 7. *The Unaccented* **e.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **e** = *u* in *burr*, | de, | ce, | le, | me, | ne, | que. |
| **e** *final, silent*, | âge, | base, | cage, | fille, | forme, | liste. |
| **e** *almost silent*, | cable, | fable, | table, | sabre, | marbre, | mitre. |
| **e** " " | besoin, | acheter, | demande, | élever, | samedi, | demi. |
| *pronounce* | (b'soin), | (ach'té), | (d'mand), | (él'vé), | (sam'di), | (d'mi). |
| **e** = **é**, | et, | rez, | clef, | bled, | pied, | parler, |
| *pronounce* | (é), | (ré) | (clé), | (blé), | (pié), | (parlé). |

### 8. *Elision.*

L'or, l'argent, d'or, d'argent, l'enfant, l'homme. L'orange qu'il m'a donnée. L'habit qu'il t'a fait. L'ami l'a mis dans l'eau. S'il t'a dit cela (c'la). S'ils l'ont vu. S'il s'en va. S'il s'y fie. J'ai l'ananas. J'aurai l'orange. Qu'en dit-on ?

9 *Final Consonants Before Initial Vowels.*

Je vous‿ai fait‿appeler. Vous‿êtes‿arrivé après‿elle. Quand‿on est‿allé l'appeler, il‿était‿endormi. Il n'était pas‿encore neuf‿heures. Il‿était‿encore‿en bas. Ils‿ont dix‿enfants. C'est‿un grand‿homme. Il‿est‿ici, et elle‿aussi. C'est‿assez évident.

## *Exercises on Words Common to Both Languages.*

(The orthography of these words is alike or nearly alike in both languages; the chief difference is in the pronunciation.)

1. *Words in* **ade.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Arcade,** | arcade; | **limonade,** | lemonade; |
| **ballade,** | ballad; | **parade,** | parade; |
| **balustrade,** | balustrade; | **promenade,** | promenade; |
| **brigade,** | brigade; | **pommade,** | pomade; |
| **camarade,** | comrade; | **salade,** | salad; |

And many others.

2. *Words in* **age.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Âge,** | age; | **langage,** | language; |
| **bandage,** | bandage; | **page,** | page; |
| **cage,** | cage; | **passage,** | passage; |
| **carnage,** | carnage; | **sage,** | sage; |
| **courage,** | courage; | **village,** | village; |

And many others.

3. *Words in* **al.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Animal,** | animal; | **hôpital,** | hospital; |
| **caporal,** | corporal; | **journal,** | journal; |
| **carnaval,** | carnival; | **métal,** | metal; |
| **général,** | general; | **principal,** | principal; |

And many others.

4. *Words in* **aire**; *English* **ary.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Adversaire,** | adversary; | **notaire,** | notary; |
| **dictionnaire,** | dictionary; | **pensionnaire,** | pensionary; |
| **dromadaire,** | dromedary; | **rosaire,** | rosary; |
| **militaire,** | military; | **secrétaire,** | secretary; |

And many others.

5. *Words in* **ance** *and* **ence.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Alliance** | alliance; | **indolence,** | indolence; |
| **assistance,** | assistance; | **prudence,** | prudence; |
| **balance,** | balance; | **silence,** | silence; |
| **enfance,** | infancy; | **violence,** | violence; |

And many others.

6. *Words in* **eur**; *English* **or.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acteur,** | actor; | **créateur,** | creator; |
| **auteur,** | author; | **inspecteur,** | inspector; |
| **ambassadeur,** | embassador; | **intérieur,** | interior; |
| **conducteur,** | conductor; | **supérieur,** | superior; |

And many others.

7. *Words in* **ion.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Action,** | action; | **notion,** | notion; |
| **ambition,** | ambition; | **procession,** | procession; |
| **création,** | creation; | **profusion,** | profusion; |
| **nation,** | nation; | **proportion,** | proportion; |

And many others.

8. *Words in* **re.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ambre,** | amber; | **mitre,** | miter; |
| **chambre,** | chamber; | **sabre,** | saber; |
| **cidre,** | cider; | **théâtre,** | theater; |
| **lettre,** | letter; | | |

And many others.

9. *Words in* **ice.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Caprice,** | caprice; | **office,** | office; |
| **édifice,** | edifice; | **service,** | service; |
| **malice,** | malice; | **vice,** | vice; |

And many others.

10. *Words having a final* **e** *in French and not in English.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Artiste,** | artist; | **journaliste,** | journalist; |
| **buste,** | bust; | **liste,** | list; |
| **dentiste,** | dentist; | **terme,** | term; |
| **forme,** | form; | **verbe,** | verb; |

And many others.

11. *Words having a final* **e** *in English and not in French.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Candidat,** | candidate; | **magistrat,** | magistrate; |
| **chocolat** | chocolate; | **prélat,** | prelate; |
| **certificat,** | certificate; | **sénat,** | senate; |

And some others.

12. *Words ending in* **té** *in French and in* **ty** *in English.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Beauté,** | beauty; | **liberté,** | liberty; |
| **calamité,** | calamity; | **qualité,** | quality; |
| **député,** | deputy; | **société,** | society; |

And some others.

13. *Words ending in French in* **ie** *and in English in* **y.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aristocratie,** | aristocracy; | **démocratie,** | democracy; |
| **broderie,** | embroidery; | **flatterie,** | flattery: |
| **cavalerie,** | cavalry; | **maladie,** | malady; |

And some others.

14. *Words ending in* **ique**; *English* **ic.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Arithmétique,** | arithmetic; | **musique,** | music; |
| **fabrique,** | fabric; | **pique-nique,** | picnic; |
| **logique,** | logic; | **tonique** | tonic; |

And some others.

15. *Words in* **ure.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture,** | agriculture; | **figure,** | figure; |
| **aventure,** | adventure; | **littérature,** | literature; |
| **créature,** | creature; | **nature,** | nature; |

And some others.

*Some Proper Names of Persons.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ada,** | Adah; | **Gautier,** | Walter; |
| **Adèle,** | Adela; | **Geoffroy,** | Jeffry; |
| **Adolphe,** | Adolphus; | **Georges,** | George; |
| **Agnès,** | Agnes; | **Grégoire,** | Gregory; |
| **Amélie,** | Amelia; | **Guillaume,** | William; |
| **Anne,** | Ann; Anna; | **Gustave,** | Gustavus; |
| **Annette,** | Nancy; | **Helène,** | Helen; |
| **Antoine,** | Anthony; | **Henri,** | Henry; |
| **Arnaud,** | Arnold; | **Henriette,** | Henrietta; |
| **Berthe,** | Bertha; | **Isabelle,** | Isabella; |
| **Blanche,** | Blanch; | **Jacques,** | James; |
| **Brigitte,** | Bridget; | **Jean,** | John; |
| **Camille,** | Camilla; | **Jules,** | Julius; |
| **Célie,** | Celia; | **Julie,** | Julia; |
| **Charles,** | Charles; | **Laure,** | Laura; |
| **Charlot,** | Charley; | **Léonard,** | Leonard; |
| **Clotilde,** | Clotilda; | **Lisette,** | Lizzie; |
| **Dénis,** | Dennis; | **Louis,** | Louis; |
| **Edmond,** | Edmund; | **Louise,** | Louisa; |
| **Édouard,** | Edward; | **Lucie,** | Lucy; |
| **Élie,** | Elias; | **Marguerite,** | Margaret; |
| **Élisée,** | Elisha; | **Marie,** | Mary; |
| **Émile,** | Æmilius; | **Mathilde,** | Matilda; |
| **Émilie,** | Emily; | **Sophie,** | Sophia; |
| **Étienne,** | Stephen; | **Susanne,** | Susanna. |

*Some Proper Names of Cities.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Anvers,** | Antwerp; | **La Haye,** | The Hague; |
| **Berlin,** | Berlin; | **Londres,** | London; |
| **Brême,** | Bremen; | **Lyon,** | Lyons; |
| **Bruxelles,** | Brussels; | **Madrid,** | Madrid; |
| **Calais,** | Calais; | **Mayence,** | Mentz; |
| **Cologne,** | Cologne; | **Naples,** | Naples; |
| **Dresde,** | Dresden; | **Paris,** | Paris; |
| **Édinbourg,** | Edinburgh; | **Rome,** | Rome; |
| **Francfort,** | Frankfort; | **Venise,** | Venice; |
| **Le Havre,** | Havre; | **Vienne,** | Vienna. |

# PART FIRST.

### *1. Vocabulary.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **a**, has; | **le, la**, the; | **est**, is; |
| **de**, of; | **le dé**, the thimble; | **qui**, who; |
| **dé**, thimble; | **la clef**, the key; | **où**, where; |
| **clef**, key; | **et**, and; | **ici**, here; **là**, there. |

### *2. Charles et Marie.* (*Charles and Mary.*)

Qui a le dé de Marie?
Who has the thimble of Mary? (*Mary's thimble*).

Charles a le dé de Marie.
Charles has the thimble of Mary.

Où est Charles?
Where is Charles?

Charles est ici.
Charles is here.

Où est la clef de Charles?
Where is the key of Charles? (*Charles's key.*)

La clef de Charles est là.
The key of Charles is there.

Le dé et la clef.
The thimble and the key.

### *3. Vocabulary.*

**je**, I ;
**je vois**, I see ;
**papa**, papa ;
**maman**, mamma ;
**le sofa**, the sofa ;
**la chaise**, the chair ;
**la table**, the table ;
**sur**, on, upon ;
**sous**, under ;
**voici**, (*see here*), here is, here are ;
**voilà**, (*see there*), there is, there are ;
**c'est**, (*for* **ce est**), that is, it is ;
**Anne**, Ann ; **Élise**, Eliza ;
**ou**, or.

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### *4. Papa et Maman.* (*Papa and Mamma.*)

Je vois papa et maman,
I see papa and mamma,

sur le sofa.
on the sofa.

Voici Charles et Marie.
Here are Charles and Mary.

Voilà la clef de Charles, sur la table.
There is the key of Charles, on the table.

Où est la chaise ?
Where is the chair ?

La chaise est sous la table.
The chair is under the table.

Qui est là ?
Who is there ?

C'est Anne ou Élise.
It is Ann or Eliza.

---

### *5. un, une, a* or *an.*

**un homme**, a man ;
**un enfant**, a child ;
**un arbre**, a tree ;
**une femme**, a woman ;
**une orange**, an orange ;
**une maison**, a house.

### 6. *Vocabulary.*

**le père**, the father;
**la mère**, the mother;
**l'enfant** (*for* **le enfant**), the child;
**l'homme** (*for* **le homme**), the man;
**à**, at, to;
**à l'arbre**, at the tree;
**à la maison**, to the house;
**de la maison**, of the house;
**un banc**, a bench;
**un jardin**, a garden;
**une porte**, a door; a gate;
**là-bas**, yonder.

### 7. *Le Père, la Mère et l'Enfant.* (*Father, Mother, and Child.*)

Je vois un homme, une femme et un enfant.
I see a man, a woman and a child.

L' enfant a une orange.
The child has an orange.

L' homme est le père de l' enfant.
The man is the father of the child.

La femme est la mère de l' enfant.
The woman is the mother of the child.

La femme est à la porte de la maison.
The woman is at the door of the house.

Voilà un banc sous l' arbre.
There is a bench under the tree.

Je vois un jardin là-bas.
I see a garden yonder.

### *8. Vocabulary.*

**du** (*for* **de le**), of the;
**du jardin**, of the garden;
**au** (*for* **à le**), at the; to the;
**au jardin**, to the garden;
**il**, he, it; **elle**, she, it;
**il a**, he has; **elle a**, she has;
**a-t-il?** has he? **a-t-elle?** has she?
**il va**, he goes; **elle va**, she goes;
**va-t-il?** does he go? is he going?
**va-t-elle?** does she go? is she going?
**dans**, in, into;
**un cabas**, a satchel, a bag;
**la main**, the hand;
**à la main**, at the hand, in the hand.

---

### *9. La Porte du Jardin.* (*The Gate of the Garden.*)

Je vois la porte du jardin.
I see the gate of the garden.

L' homme a la clef du jardin.
The man has the key of the garden.

Il va au jardin.
He is going to the garden.

Voilà l' enfant au banc.
There is the child at the bench.

A-t-il une orange?
Has it an orange?

La femme a un cabas à la main.
The woman has a satchel in her hand.

Où va-t-elle?
Where is she going?

Elle va dans la maison.
She is going into the house.

---

### *10. mon, ma, my.*

**mon père**, my father;
**mon frère**, my brother;
**mon oncle**, my uncle;
**mon cousin**, my (boy) cousin;
**ma mère**, my mother;
**ma sœur**, my sister;
**ma tante**, my aunt;
**ma cousine**, my (girl) cousin.

### *11. Vocabulary.*

**j'ai** (*for* **je ai**), I have ; **il s'appelle**[1] **Henri**, he is called Henry;
**un bateau**, a boat ; **est-ce que (qu')**, is it that ;
**une poupée**, a doll ; **est-ce qu'il va ?**[2] does he go ? is he going ?
**l'eau** (*for* **la eau**), the water; **bien**, well; **très**, very; **très-bien**, very well.

### *12. Le Bateau d'Henri.* (*Henry's Boat.*)

J'ai un frère et une sœur.
I have a brother and a sister.

Mon frère s'appelle Henri.
My brother is called Henry.

Ma sœur s'appelle Julie.
My sister is called Julia.

Henri a un bateau ; Julie a une poupée.
Henry has a boat ; Julia has a doll.

Le bateau d' Henri est dans l' eau.
The boat of Henry is in the water.

Est-ce qu'il va bien ?
Does it go well ?

Il va très-bien.
It goes very well.

---

[1] Il s'appelle (*for* il se appelle), literally, *he calls himself.*

[2] Est-ce qu'il va ? means the same as va-t-il ? (*See Vocabulary*, p. 23.)

### *13. Vocabulary.*

**ton, ta,** thy ; (*your*) ;
**son, sa,** his, her, its ;
**son oncle,** his uncle, her uncle ;
**sa tante,** his aunt, her aunt ;
**je suis,** I am ;
**je vais,** I go, I am going ;
**il joue,** he plays, he is playing ;
**joue-t-il ?** } is he playing ? or,
**est-ce qu'il joue ?** } does he play ?
**Julie joue-t-elle ?** } is Julia play-
**est-ce que Julie joue ?** } ing ?
**avec,** with.

---

### *14. Mon Oncle et ma Tante.* (*My Uncle and Aunt.*)

Je vois ton père et ta mère là-bas.
I see your father and — mother yonder.

Ton père est mon oncle.
Your father is my uncle.

Ta mère est ma tante.
Your mother is my aunt.

Je suis ton cousin.
I am your cousin.

Julie est ma cousine.
Julia is my cousin.

Voilà Henri à l'eau ; joue-t-il avec son bateau ?
There is Henry at the water ; is he playing with his boat ?

Est-ce que Julie joue avec sa poupée ?
Does Julia play with her doll ?

Je vais à la maison.
I am going to the house (home).

C' est bien.
That is well.

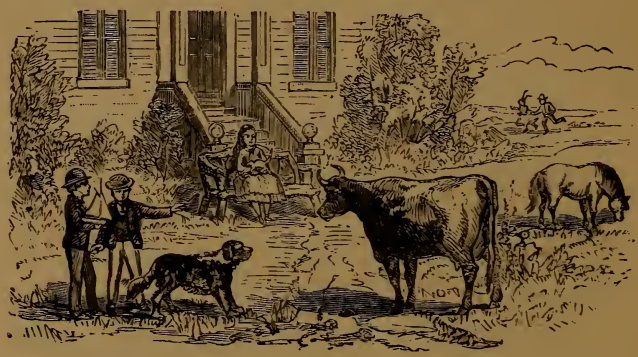
---

### *15. petit, petite, small, little.*

**un petit dé,** a small thimble;
**une petite clef,** a small key;
**grand, grande,** large, tall;
**joli, jolie,** pretty ;
**bon, bonne,** good.

### 16. Vocabulary.

**un chien**, a dog ;
**un chat**, a cat ;
**un cheval**, a horse ;
**une vache**, a cow.



### 17. Le Chien Turco. (*The Dog Turco.*)

Je vois un grand chien ; c'est un bon chien.
I see a large dog ; it is a good dog.

Il s'appelle Turco.
It is called Turco.

Voilà une grande vache ; c'est une bonne vache.
There is a large cow ; it is a good cow.

Julie a un petit chat.
Julia has a little cat (*kitten*).

Son petit chat est très-joli.
Her kitten is very pretty.

Julie est ma petite cousine.
Julia is my little cousin.

J'ai un bon petit cheval.
I have a good little horse.

Mon petit cheval va très-bien.
My little horse goes very well.

### *18. Vocabulary.*

**un garçon**, a boy ;
**une fille**, a girl ;
**un ami**, a friend (*boy*) ;
**une amie**, a friend (*girl*) ;
**que (qu')?** what ?
**tu as**, thou hast (*you have*) ;
**qu'as-tu?** what hast thou ?
**tu vas**, thou goest (*you go*) ;
**Où vas-tu?** where dost thou go ?
**tu vois**, thou seest (*you see*).

---

### *19. Les Amis.* (*The Friends.*)

Je vois un garçon et une fille.
I see a boy and a girl.

C'est un très-bon garçon.
It is a very good boy.

Il est mon ami.
He is my friend.

Sa sœur est une bonne fille.
His sister is a good girl.

Elle est l'amie de ma sœur.
She is the friend of my sister.

Qu'as-tu? *or* Qu'est-ce que tu as ?
What have you ?

J'ai mon petit bateau.
I have my little boat.

Où vas-tu ?
Where are you going ?

Je vais à l'eau avec Turco.
I am going to the water with Turco.

---

### *20. ce, cet, cette, this, that.*

**ce garçon**, this boy, that boy ; **cet homme**, this man, that man ;
**cet enfant**, this child, that child; **cette femme**, this woman, that woman.

### *21. Vocabulary.*

**un monsieur,** a gentleman ; **tu es,** thou art (*you are*) ; **es-tu ?** art thou ?
**une dame,** a lady ; **je connais,** I know ;
**sa femme,** his wife ; **connais-tu ?** knowest thou ? (*do you know?*)
**son fils,** his son ; **cette demoiselle,** that young lady ;
**sa fille,** his daughter ; **oui,** yes.

### *22. La Promenade.* (*The Walk.*)

Je vais à la promenade avec mon oncle.
I am going for a walk with my uncle.

Connais-tu ce monsieur ?
Do you know that gentleman ?

Oui, mon oncle ; c'est monsieur Lambert.
Yes uncle ; it is Mister Lambert.

Cette dame est sa femme.
That lady is his wife.

Cette demoiselle est sa fille.
That young lady is his daughter.

Cet enfant est son fils Henri.
That child is his son Henry.

Henri, es-tu mon ami ?
Henry, are you my friend ?

### *23. Vocabulary.*

***non**, no; **ne-pas**, not.*

**je n'ai pas**, I have not;
**tu n'as pas**, thou hast not;
**il n'a pas**, he has not;
**n'a-t-il pas ?** has he not ?
**je ne suis pas**, I am not;
**tu n'es pas**, thou art not;

**fatigué, fatiguée**, tired;
**malade**, sick;
**le (l')**, him, it;
**la (l')**, her, it;
**je le vois**, I see him;
**je ne la connais pas**, I do not know her.

---

### *24. L'Oncle et la Petite.* (*The Uncle and the Little One.*)

Tu n'es pas fatiguée, Marie ?
You are not tired, Mary ?

Non, mon oncle ; je ne suis pas fatiguée.
No, uncle; I am not tired.

Où est ton amie Anne ? Je ne la vois pas.
Where is your friend Anne ? I her see not.

Elle n'est pas ici ; elle est malade.
She is not here; she is sick.

Connais-tu cet homme ?
Do you know that man ?

Oui, je le connais bien.
Yes, I him know well.

Où est ton cabas, ma petite ?
Where is your bag, my little one ?

Je l'ai ; le voici.
I it have; it here is (here it is).

---

### *25. nous, we; vous, you; ils, elles, they.*

**nous avons**, we have;
**vous avez**, you have;
**ils ont, elles ont**, } they have.

**nous sommes**, we are;
**vous êtes**, you are;
**ils sont, elles sont**, } they are.

### *26. Vocabulary.*

**les**, the; them; **des**, of the; **aux**, to the;
**les enfants**, the children;
**je les vois**, I see them;
**des enfants**, of the children;
**aux enfants**, to the children;
**le livre**, the book;
**le cahier**, the copy-book;
**la plume**, the pen;
**lu**, read;
**écrit**, written.

### *27. La Chambre des Enfants.* (*The Nursery.*)

Où êtes-vous ?
Where are you ?

Nous sommes dans la chambre des enfants.
We are in the nursery.

Où sont les livres ? les avez-vous ?
Where are the books? them have you? (*have you them?*)

Ils sont ici ; je les ai.
They are here; I them have (*I have them*).

Les plumes sont sur la table, avec les cahiers.
The pens are on the table, with the copy-books.

Nous avons écrit.
We have written.

Ils ont très-bien lu.
They have very well read (*read very well*).

### *28. Vocabulary.*

**mes,** my ; **tes,** thy ; **ces,** these, those ; **su,** known;
**ses,** his, her, its ; **le crayon,** the pencil ; **vu,** seen ;
**notre, nos,** our ; **la leçon,** the lesson ; **perdu,** lost ;
**votre, vos,** your ; **je sais,** I know ; **trouvé,** found ;
**leur, leurs,** their ; **sais-tu ?** knowest thou ? (*do you know ?*) **apporté,** brought.

---

### *29. À l'Étude.* (*Studying.*)

Les enfants sont à l'étude.
The children are studying.

J'ai perdu mes crayons.
I have lost my pencils.

Ton frère a trouvé tes crayons.
Your brother has found your pencils.

Élise n'a pas apporté ses livres.
Eliza has not brought her books.

Mes amis, j'ai vu votre oncle et vos cousins.
My friends, I have seen your uncle and your cousins.

Anne a vu notre oncle et nos cousins.
Ann has seen our uncle and our cousins.

Sais-tu la leçon ?
Do you know the lesson ?

Je ne la sais pas bien.
I it know not well.

Ces enfants n'ont pas su leurs leçons.
These children have not known their lessons.

---

### *30. quel, quelle ; quels, quelles, what, which.*

**quel jour ?** what day ? **quelle heure ?** what hour ?
**quel jour est-ce ?** what day is it ? **quelle heure est-il ?** what hour is it ?

### *31. Vocabulary.*

**un jour**, a day ;
**aujourd'hui**, to-day ;
**lundi**, Monday ;
**l'école** (*for* **la école**), the school ;
**une heure**, an hour ; one o'clock ;
**neuf heures**, nine hours ; nine o'clock.

| 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | 6, | 7, | 8, | 9, | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| un, une, | deux, | trois, | quatre, | cinq, | six, | sept, | huit, | neuf, | dix. |

### *32. À l'École.* (*To School.*)

Quel jour est-ce aujourd'hui ?
What day is it to-day.

C'est aujourd'hui lundi.
It is to-day Monday.

Il est neuf heures.
It is nine o'clock.

Je vais à l'école.
I am going to school.

Quels livres as-tu là ?
What books have you there ?

Ce sont mes livres.
They are my books.

Quelles leçons avons-nous ?
What lessons have we ?

### *33. Vocabulary.*

**dimanche**, Sunday;
**lundi**, Monday;
**mardi**, Tuesday;
**mercredi**, Wednesday;
**jeudi**, Thursday;
**vendredi**, Friday;
**samedi**, Saturday;
**combien (de)**, how much, how many;
**une leçon de musique**, a music lesson;
**l'église** (*for* **la église**), the church;
**je prends**, I take;
**je vais voir**, I go to see;
**je reçois**, I receive;
**je sors**, I go out.

---

### *34. Les Jours de la Semaine.* (*The Days of the Week.*)

Combien de jours a une semaine ?
How many days has a week?

Une semaine a sept jours.
A week has seven days.

Le dimanche je vais à l'église.
(On) Sunday I go to church.

Le lundi je vais à l'école.
Monday I go to school.

Le mardi je prends une leçon de musique.
Tuesday I take a music lesson.

Le mercredi je vais voir ma tante.
Wednesday I go to see my aunt.

Le jeudi je reçois mes amis.
Thursday I receive my friends.

Le vendredi je sors avec maman.
Friday I go out with mamma.

Le samedi je vais à la promenade avec papa.
Saturday I go for a walk with papa.

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### *35. je te vois, I see you.*

**me (m')**, me, to me;
**te (t')**, thee, to thee (you);
**nous**, us, to us;
**vous**, you, to you.

### *36. Vocabulary.*

**bonjour,** good day; good morning;
**ce matin,** this morning;
**une rue,** a street;
**un pont,** a bridge;
**un magasin,** a store;
**été,** been; **acheté,** bought;
**dit,** said; told;
**quelque chose,** something, anything;
**cela,** that; **le,** it, so;
**n'est-ce pas ?** is it not?

### *37. Au Salon.* (*In the Parlor.*)

Bonjour, monsieur Lambert. Je vous ai vu ce matin.
Good day, Mister Lambert. I you have seen this morning.

Bonjour, Marie. Où m'as-tu vu ?
Good day, Mary. Where me have you seen ?

Je vous ai vu dans la rue du Pont.
I you have seen in Bridge street.

J'ai été dans les magasins avec mon oncle.
I have been in the stores with my uncle.

Je le sais. Il t'a acheté quelque chose ; n'est-ce pas ?
I it know. He you has bought something ; is it not ?

Qui vous a dit cela ?
Who to you has told that ?

Tu l'as dit aux enfants, et ils me l'ont dit.
You it have told to the children, and they me it have told.

### *38. Vocabulary.*

**un cadeau**, a present;
**une bague**, a finger-ring;
**un porte-crayon**, a pencil-case;
**lui**, to him, to her; **leur**, to them;
**fait**, made, done;
**je crois que (qu')**, I believe that;
**parler**, to speak;
**français**, French;
**il faut**, it is necessary, must;
**dire**, to say; to tell;
**rien (ne)**, nothing, not any thing;
**pour**, for; **aussi**, also, too.

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### *39. Le Cadeau.* (*The Present.*)

Charles, mon oncle m'a fait un cadeau.
Charles, uncle to me has made a present.

Il t'a acheté une bague. Élise me l'a dit.
He to you has bought a ring. Eliza to me it has told.

Il ne faut rien dire à Henriette.
You must not say anything to Henrietta.

Il ne lui a rien acheté.
He for her has nothing bought.

Pour qui a-t-il acheté le joli porte-crayon?
For whom has he bought the pretty pencil-case?

Je crois qu'il l'a acheté pour ton frère.
I believe that he it has bought for your brother.

Le voilà, et ta sœur Anne aussi. Je vais leur parler.
There he is, and your sister Ann too. I am going to them to speak.

Il faut parler français.
You must speak French.

---

### *40. du, de la, de l', des, some or any.*

**du pain**, some bread;
**de la viande**, some meat;
**de l'eau**, some water;
**des oranges**, some oranges.

### *41. Vocabulary.*

**j'ai faim,** (*I have hunger*) I am hungry; **oui, s'il vous plait,** yes, if you please; **j'ai soif,** (*I have thirst*) I am thirsty; **non, je vous remercie,** no, I thank **veux-tu?** wilt thou? (will you have); you; [est; **je bois,** I drink; **tu bois,** thou drink-**du beurre,** butter; **du lait,** milk; **j'aime le lait,** I like milk.

### *42. À Déjeuner.* (*At Breakfast.*)

Bonjour, papa et maman ; j'ai faim.
Good morning, papa and mamma; I am hungry.

Moi aussi, maman ; j'ai faim et soif.
I too, mamma; I am hungry and thirsty.

Voilà du pain et du beurre, mes enfants.
There is — bread and — butter, my children.

Veux-tu de la viande, Charles ?
Will you have some meat, Charles ?

Non, maman ; je vous remercie.
No, mamma, I you thank. (*I thank you.*)

Bois-tu du lait, Marie ?
Do you drink — milk, Mary ?

Non, maman ; de l'eau, s'il vous plaît.
No, mamma; — — water, if you please.

Je n'aime pas le lait.
I — like not — milk. (*I do not like milk.*)

### *43. Vocabulary.*

**le déjeuner**, the breakfast ;
**déjeuné**, breakfasted ;
**mangé**, eaten ;
**du fruit**, some fruit ;
**un œuf**, an egg ;
**des œufs**, some eggs ;
**bu**, drunk ;
**eu**, had.

---

### *44. Après le Repas.* (*After the Meal.*)

J'ai bien déjeuné.
I have well breakfasted.

Qu'as-tu mangé ?
What have you eaten ?

J'ai mangé du pain et de la viande.
I have eaten — bread and — — meat.

J'ai bu de l'eau.
I have drunk — — water.

Nous avons eu des œufs.
We have had some eggs.

Le petit Henri a mangé un œuf.
— Little Henry has eaten an egg.

Avez-vous eu du fruit ?
Have you had any fruit ?

Nous avons eu des oranges.
We have had — oranges.

J'aime les oranges.
I like — oranges.

---

### *45. de bon, some good ; pas de, not any.*

**du gâteau**, some cake ;
**de bon gâteau**, some good cake ;
**pas de gâteau**, not any cake ;
**pas de gâteaux**, no cakes ;
**un couteau**, a knife ;
**pas de couteau**, no knife ;
**des couteaux**, knives ;
**de bons couteaux**, good knives.

### *46. Vocabulary.*

**une pomme,** an apple ;
**une poire,** a pear ;
**de la gelée,** some jelly ;
**une fourchette,** a fork ;
**un verre,** a glass; **une tasse,** a cup;
**une corbeille,** a basket ;
**nous voulons,** we will ; we wish ;
**goûter,** to lunch.

### *47. En Pique-Nique.* (*At a Picnic.*)

Nous voulons goûter ici sous les arbres.
We will lunch here under the trees.

J'ai apporté de bon gâteau et de bonne gelée.
I have brought some good cake and — — jelly.

Charles a apporté des pommes et des poires.
Charles has brought — apples and — pears.

Je n'ai pas de couteau. Où sont les fourchettes ?
I —have no — knife, Where are the forks ?

Nous n'avons pas apporté de fourchettes.
We — have not brought any forks.

Qui a les verres et les tasses ?
Who has the glasses and — cups ?

Marie les a dans sa corbeille.
Mary them has in her basket.

### *48. Vocabulary.*

**du sucre,** sugar;
**un morceau,** a piece;
**un citron,** a lemon;
**une cuillère,** a spoon;
**un ruisseau,** a brook;
**chercher,** to seek, to look for;
**je vais chercher,** I am going for;
**j'ai été chercher,** I have been for;
**mais,** but;
**pardon,** I beg your pardon.

---

### *49. Au Banquet.* (*At the Banquet.*)

Veux-tu un morceau de gâteau avec de la gelée ?
Will you have a piece of cake with — — jelly ?

Oui ; mais je n'ai pas de verre.
Yes ; but I — have no — glass.

Voilà des tasses sur le banc.
There are — cups on the bench.

J'ai bu une tasse de bon lait.
I have drunk a cup of good milk.

Vas-tu chercher de l'eau ?
Are you going for — — water ?

J'ai été chercher de l'eau au ruisseau.
I have been for — — water at the brook.

Avons-nous du sucre et des citrons ?
Have we — sugar and — lemons ?

Oui ; mais nous n'avons pas de cuillères.
Yes ; but we — have no — spoons.

Pardon ; nous avons de petites cuillères.
I beg your pardon ; we have some small spoons.

---

### *50.* ***moi,*** *I, me ;* ***à moi,*** *to me.*

**moi,** I, me;
**toi,** thou, thee;
**lui,** he, him;
**elle,** she, her;
**nous,** we, us;
**vous,** you;
**eux, elles,** } they, them.

### 51. *Vocabulary.*

**nous allons**, we are going;
**danser**, to dance;
**dansé**, danced;
**l'herbe** (*for* **la herbe**), the grass;
**la balle**, the ball (*plaything*);
**jouer**, to play;
**jouer à la balle**, to play at ball;
**souvent**, often; **viens**, come.

### 52. *La Danse sur la Pelouse.* (*The Dance on the Sward.*)

Nous allons danser sur l'herbe.
We are going to dance on the grass.

Viens, Caroline ; veux-tu danser avec moi ?
Come, Caroline; will you dance with me?

Voilà mon cousin. Je vais danser avec lui.
There is my cousin. I am going to dance with him.

Elle ne veut pas danser avec toi.
She — will not dance with you.

J'ai souvent dansé avec elle.
I have often danced with her.

Nous voulons jouer à la balle.
We will play at — ball.

Viens ; veux-tu jouer avec nous ?
Come; will you play with us?

Je vais jouer avec eux.
I am going to play with them.

### *53. Vocabulary.*

**chez,** to, *or* at, the house of;
**chez moi,** to, *or* at, my house;
**chez toi,** to, *or* at, thy house;
**chez lui,** to, *or* at, his house;
**chez elle,** to, *or* at, her house;
**chez mon oncle,** at my uncle's;
**y,** there;
**il y est,** he is there;
**nous y allons,** we are going there;
**vous allez,** you are going;
**ils vont,** they go; they are going;
**retourner,** to return; to go back.

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### *54. Le Retour.* (*The Return.*)

Nous allons retourner chez nous.
We are going to return home.

Je vais chez moi.
I am going to my house.

Tu vas chez toi ; n'est-ce pas?
You are going to your house ; — are you not ?

Henri va chez lui, et Jules y va avec lui.
Henry is going to his house, and Julius there goes with him.

Julie va chez sa tante ; sa mère y est.
Julia is going to her aunt's; her mother there is.

Vous allez chez vous ; c'est bien.
You are going to your home; that is well.

Nous y allons avec vous.
We there are going with you.

Nos amis y vont aussi.
Our friends there go too.

---

### *55. en, some or any (of it, of them).*

**j'en ai,** I have some;
**vous en avez,** you have some;
**en a-t-il ?** has he any ?
**il n'en a pas,** he has not (any);
**il y a,** there is; there are;
**y a-t-il ?** is there ? are there ?
**il n'y a pas,** there is not;
**n'y a-t-il pas ?** is there not ?

### *56. Vocabulary.*

**du fil,** thread; **du coton,** cotton;
**du fil de coton,** cotton thread;
**de la soie,** silk;
**du fil de soie,** silk thread ;
**noir, noire,** black;
**blanc, blanche,** white;
**du fil blanc,** white thread;
**de la soie blanche,** white silk;
**je fais,** I do, I make;
**tu fais,** thou doest; thou makest

### *57. À l'Ouvrage.* (*At Work.*)

Qu'est-ce que tu fais ?
What is it that you are making ?

Je fais quelque chose de joli.
I am making something — pretty.

Il me faut du fil noir ; en as-tu ?
I want some thread black; any have you ?

J'en ai. Il y en a dans mon cabas.
I some have. there some is in my bag.

Il y en a du noir et du blanc.
There some is — black and — white.

Y a-t-il du fil de soie ?
Is there — thread of silk ?

Il y en a de soie et de coton.
There some is of silk and of cotton.

### *58. Vocabulary.*

**un serin,** a canary bird;
**un oiseau,** a bird;
**une cage,** a cage;
**sorti, sortie,** gone out;
**en haut,** up-stairs;
**en bas,** down-stairs;
**quelqu'un,** somebody, anybody;
**personne (ne),** nobody, not anybody.

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### *59. Les Serins.* (*The Canary Birds.*)

Y a-t-il un serin dans cette cage ?
Is there a canary bird in that cage ?

Il y en a deux.
There — are two.

Ma tante aime les oiseaux ; elle en a cinq.
My aunt likes — birds ; she — has five.

Elle est en haut, dans sa chambre.
She is up-stairs, in her room.

Ma mère y est aussi.
My mother there is too.

Tes sœurs y sont-elles ?
Your sisters there are they ?

Non ; elles n'y sont pas.
No ; they —there are not.

Julie est en bas, et Marie est sortie.
Julia is down-stairs, and Mary is out.

Y a-t-il quelqu'un au salon ?
Is there anybody in the parlor ?

Non ; il n'y a personne.
No ; there is nobody.

---

### *60. plus grand, taller ; aussi grand, as tall.*

**plus grand,** larger, taller;
**plus petit,** smaller;
**aussi grand,** as large, as tall;
**pas aussi grand,** not so large;
**que,** than, as.

### *61. Vocabulary.*

**l'âge,** the age;
**quel âge as-tu ?** how old art thou ?
**j'ai dix ans,** I am ten years old;
**âgé, âgée,** old, aged;
**jeune,** young;
**fort, forte,** strong;
**plus fort que lui,** stronger than he;
**aussi fort que lui,** as strong as he.

### *62. Sous les Arbres.* (*Under the Trees.*)

Charles, es-tu plus âgé que ton cousin ?
Charles, are you older than your cousin ?

Non ; je suis plus jeune que lui.
No ; I am younger than he.

Mais il est aussi grand que moi.
But he is as tall as I.

Quel âge as-tu ?
How old are you ?

J'ai neuf ans, et mon cousin en a dix.
I am nine years, and my cousin — is ten.

Es-tu aussi fort que lui ?
Are you as strong as he ?

Oh oui ; il n'est pas aussi fort que moi.
Oh yes ; he — is not so strong as I.

### 63. Vocabulary.

**je peux**, I can; **tu peux**, thou canst;
**courir**, to run;
**vite**, fast, quick;
**beaucoup**, much, many;
**autant**, as much, as many;
**pas autant**, not so much;
**j'étudie**, I study, I am studying;
**tu étudies**, thou studiest;
**il étudie**, he studies;
**avancé**, advanced;
**pourquoi**, why;
**parce que**, because.

---

### 64. *La Course.* (*The Race.*)

Peux-tu courir aussi vite que lui ?
Can you run as fast as he?

Je peux courir plus vite que lui.
I can run faster than he.

Es-tu aussi avancé dans tes études ?
Are you as far advanced in your studies?

Non ; il est plus avancé que moi.
No; he is farther advanced than I.

Pourquoi est-il plus avancé que toi ?
Why is he farther advanced than you?

Parce qu'il étudie plus que moi.
Because he studies more than I.

N'étudies-tu pas beaucoup ?
Do you not study much?

Si ; mais pas autant que Charles.
Yes; but not so much as Charles.

---

### 65. *mon, my; le mien, mine.*

**le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes,** } mine;
**le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes,** } thine; (*yours*);
**le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes,** } his, hers, its;
**le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres,** } ours;
**le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres,** } yours;
**le leur, la leur, les leurs,** } theirs.

### *66. Vocabulary.*

**un mouchoir,** a handkerchief; **laissé,** left;
**une ombrelle,** a parasol; **pris,** taken;
**des gants,** gloves; **à qui est ?** to whom belongs? whose is?

### *67. Le Mien et le Tien.* (*Mine and Thine.*)

À qui est ce mouchoir ?
To whom belongs this handkerchief ?

Il est à moi.
It belongs to me.

Pardon ; c'est le mien. Julie a pris le tien.
I beg your pardon ; it is mine. Julia has taken yours.

Voilà le sien, sur la chaise.
There is — hers upon the chair.

Tu as mon ombrelle ; Anne a la tienne.
You have my parasol ; Ann has yours.

Elle a laissé la sienne en haut.
She has left hers up-stairs.

À qui sont ces gants ?
To whom belong these gloves ?

Je crois que ce sont les miens.
I believe that they are mine.

### 68. *Vocabulary.*

**un chapeau**, a hat; a bonnet;
**un habit**, a coat;
**une robe**, a dress;
**une cravate**, a cravat;
**des souliers**, shoes;
**des bottines**, ladies' boots;

**beau, bel,** / **belle,** beautiful, fine, handsome;
**nouveau, nouvel,** / **nouvelle,** new;
**vieux, vieil,** / **vieille,** old.

---

### 69. *Les Nouveaux Habits.* (*The New Clothes.*)

Ton nouveau chapeau est beau.
Your new bonnet is beautiful.

Il est plus beau que le mien.
It is more beautiful than mine.

Ce nouvel habit est beau ; c'est un très-bel habit.
This new coat is fine; it is a very fine coat.

Sa nouvelle robe est aussi belle que la tienne.
Her new dress is as beautiful as yours.

Voilà de belles cravates de soie.
There are some fine cravats of silk.

À qui sont ces vieux souliers?
To whom belong these old shoes?

Vos vieilles bottines sont en bas avec les nôtres.
Your old boots are down-stairs with ours.

Ils ont une belle maison.
They have a handsome house.

La vôtre est aussi belle que la leur.
Yours is as handsome as theirs.

---

### 70. *celui, the one; lequel, which one.*

**celui, celle**, that, the one;
**ceux, celles**, those;

**lequel, laquelle**, which one;
**lesquels, lesquelles**, which ones.

### *71. Vocabulary.*

**des bas,** stockings;
**de la laine,** wool;
**meilleur, meilleure,** better, best;
**mieux, le mieux,** better, the best;
**le plus,** the most;
**il plaît,** it pleases;
**tu trouves,** thou findest;
**neuf, neuve,** new.

### *72. Le Choix.* (*The Choice.*)

Mon chapeau est neuf ; celui de Julie est vieux.
My bonnet is new; that of Julia is old.

Lequel est le meilleur ?
Which one is the best ?

Ma robe est de soie ; celle de Marie est de laine.
My dress is of silk; that of Mary is of wool.

Laquelle te plaît le mieux ?
Which one to you pleases — best ?

Voici des bas de coton, et voilà des bas de laine.
Here are — stockings of cotton, and there are — stockings of wool.

Lesquels veux-tu, ceux de coton, ou ceux de laine ?
Which ones will you have, those of cotton, or those of wool ?

Voici mes bagues, et voilà celles de Marie.
Here are my rings, and there are those of Mary.

Lesquelles trouves-tu les plus jolies ?
Which ones do you find the prettiest ?

### *73. Vocabulary.*

**cet homme-ci**, this man ;
**cet homme-là**, that man ;
**celui-ci**, this one, **celui là**, that one;
**ces enfants-ci**, these children ;
**ces enfants-là**, those children ;
**ceux-ci**, these ; **ceux-là**, those ;
**cette femme-ci**, this woman ;
**cette femme-là**, that woman ;
**celle-ci**, this one; **celle-là**, that one
**ces femmes-ci**, these women ;
**ces femmes-là**, those women ;
**celles-ci**, these ; **celles-là**, those ;

---

### *74. Ceux-ci et ceux-là.* (*These and Those.*)

Cet habit-ci est à moi ; celui-là est à Jules.
This coat belongs to me ; that one belongs to Julius.

J'aime mieux celui-ci que celui-là.
I like better this one than that one.

Cette robe-ci est de soie ; celle-là est de laine.
This dress — is of silk; that one is of wool.

Celle-ci me plaît mieux que celle-là.
This one to me pleases better than that one.

Ces bas-ci sont de coton ; ceux-là sont de laine.
These stockings are of cotton; those — are of wool.

Ceux-ci sont meilleurs que ceux-là.
These — are better than those. —

Ces tasses-ci sont plus jolies que celles-là.
These cups — are prettier than those. —

J'aime mieux celles-ci que celles-là.
I like better these — than those. —

---

### *75. une fois, once ; deux fois, twice.*

**autre**, other ;
**chaque**, each ; every ;
**même**, same ;
**plusieurs**, several ;
**quelque**, some ; **quelques**, a few ;
**tout, toute, tous, toutes**, all, every, whole;
**tout le monde**, everybody ;

### 76. *Vocabulary.*

**qui**, who, which, that;
**que**, whom, which, that;
**dont**, of whom, of which, whose;
**à qui**, to whom;
**tous les jours**, every day;
**chaque fois**, *or* **toutes les fois**, every time;
**il salue**, he bows to; **salué**, bowed;
**mort**, died; dead;
**il est mort**, he died; he is dead.

### 77. *Le Salut.* (*The Salutation*)

Connais-tu la dame qui nous a saluées?
Do you know the lady who us has bowed to?

C'est la même dame que tu as vue chez nous.
It is the same lady whom you have seen at our house.

C'est elle dont l'enfant est mort il y a quelques jours.
It is she of whom the child has died ago a few days.

Voilà un monsieur qui salue tout le monde.
There is a gentleman who bows to everybody.

C'est un monsieur que je vois tous les jours.
That is a gentleman whom I see every day.

C'est celui dont mon père a parlé à table.
It is he of whom my father has spoken at table.

Il a plusieurs filles que je connais toutes.
He has several daughters whom I know all.

Je les vois chaque fois que je vais voir ma tante.
I them see every time that I go to see my aunt.

### *78. Vocabulary.*

**allé, allée,** gone;
**arrivé, arrivée,** arrived;
**parti, partie,** left;
**resté, restée,** remained;
**venu, venue,** come;
**je viens,** I come;
**il vient,** he comes;
**de,** from; of;
**seul, seule,** alone;
**ensemble,** together;
**quand,** when;
**hier,** yesterday;
**la matinée,** the morning,
**la campagne,** the country;
**la connaissance,** the acquaintance;
**mes parents,** my parents.

---

### *79. Une Connaissance.* (*An Acquaintance.*)

Voilà un monsieur qui vient souvent nous voir.
There is a gentleman who comes often us to see.

C'est une connaissance de mon oncle.
It is an acquaintance of my uncle.

Je l'ai vu chez mon oncle quand j'y suis allé.
I him have seen at my uncle's when I there have* gone.

Ils sont venus ensemble de Paris.
They have* come together from Paris.

Ils sont arrivés ici, il y a quelques semaines.
They have* arrived here, ago a few weeks.

Mes parents sont partis pour la campagne.
My parents have* left for the country.

Mes sœurs sont sorties ; Charles est seul à la maison
My sisters have* gone out; Charles is alone at — home.

Je suis resté chez moi toute la matinée.
I have* remained at home all the morning.

---

### *80. quelqu'un, somebody; personne, nobody.*

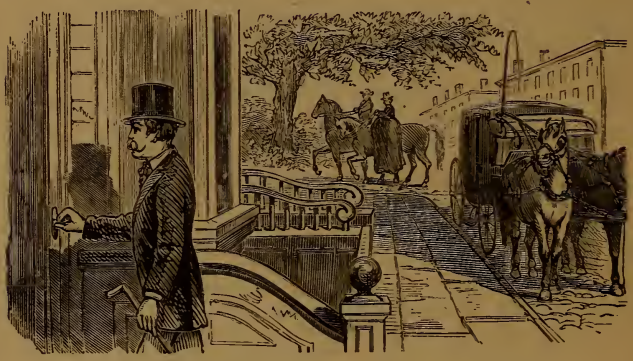
**aucun (ne),** no one;
**chacun,** every one;
**on,** some one, people, they;
**tout,** everything.

---

* Notice that the French say in these phrases, *I am, we are, they are*, etc., and the English, *I have, we have, they have*, etc.

### *81. Vocabulary.*

**une personne,** a person ;
**une adresse,** an address ;
**un élève, une élève,** a scholar ;
**une classe,** a class ;
**une question,** a question ;
**répondre à,** to answer ;
**manqué,** missed ; **donner,** to give ;
**demander,** to ask for ;
**demeurer,** to reside ; to live ;
**sonné,** rung ; **ouvert,** opened.



### *82. La Visite.* (*The Visit.*)

On a sonné, et personne n'a ouvert la porte.
Some one has rung (the bell has rung), and nobody has opened the door.

Pardon ; la fille y est allée.
I beg your pardon ; the girl there has gone.

On demande quelqu'un qui ne demeure pas ici.
They ask for somebody who — lives not here.

Je connais la personne dont on demande l'adresse.
I know the person of whom they ask the address.

Aucun élève n'a su répondre à cette question.
No scholar — has known how to answer — this question.

On l'a faite à chacun ; toute la classe l'a manquée.
They it have made to everyone ; all the class it has missed.

Je sais tout ; on m'a tout dit.
I know all ; they to me have everything told.

### *83. Vocabulary.*

**un voisin,** a neighbor ;
**une voiture,** a carriage ;
**un mois,** a month ;
**depuis,** since ;
**pendant,** during, for ;
**longtemps,** a long time ;
**jusque, jusqu'à,** till, until ;
**demain,** to morrow ; **rester,** to stay ;
**cette après-midi,** this afternoon ;
**ils parlent,** they speak ;
**ils sortent,** they go out ;
**ils viennent,** they come.

---

### *84. À Cheval et en Voiture.* (*On Horseback and in a Carriage.*

Nos voisins ont été à Paris.
Our neighbors have been in Paris.

Ils y ont demeuré pendant longtemps.
They there have resided for a long time.

Leurs enfants parlent français aussi bien que vous.
Their children speak French as well as you.

Ils demeurent ici depuis quelques mois.
They live (*have lived*) here since a few months.

Ils sortent tous les jours en voiture.
They go out every day in a carriage (*drive out*).

Nous demeurons ici depuis longtemps.
We live (*have lived*) here — a long time.

Mes cousins viennent ici cette après-midi.
My cousins come here this afternoon.

Ils viennent à cheval, et vont rester jusqu'à demain.
They come on horseback, and are going to stay until — to-morrow.

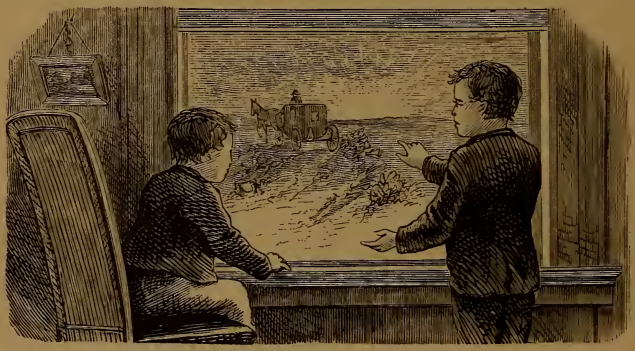
---

### *85. se lever* (*to raise one's self*), to rise.

**je me lève,** (*raise myself*) I rise ;
**tu te lèves,** thou risest ;
**il se lève,** he rises ;
**elle se lève,** she rises ;
**nous nous levons,** we rise ;
**vous vous levez,** you rise ;
**ils se lèvent,** **elles se lèvent,** } they rise.

### 86. *Vocabulary.*

**je me couche,** I go to bed ;
**je me lave,** I wash myself ;
**je m'habille,** I dress myself ;
**levé,** risen ; **habillé,** dressed ;
**il s'est levé,** he has risen ;
**rentrer,** to come in;
**de bonne heure,** early ; **tard,** late ;
**bientôt,** soon ; **déjà,** already ;
**encore,** still; **pas encore,** not yet ;
**il dort,** he sleeps ;
**maintenant,** now ;
**le lit,** the bed ; **au lit,** in bed.



### 87. *Le Lever du Soleil.* (*Sunrise.*)

Je me lève au lever du soleil.
I rise at sunrise.

Henri se couche de bonne heure, et se lève tard.
Henry goes to bed early and rises late.

Il est encore au lit ; il dort jusqu'à huit heures.
He is still in bed; he sleeps till — eight o'clock.

Jules est levé, mais il n'est pas encore habillé.
Julius is up, but he — is not yet dressed.

Charles s'est lavé ; il s'habille maintenant.
Charles has washed himself; he is dressing now.

Mon père est levé et sorti depuis longtemps.
My father is up and (has) gone out since long (*long since*).

Il va bientôt rentrer pour déjeuner.
He is going soon to come in to breakfast.

### *88. Vocabulary.*

**j'avais**, I had; **il avait**, he had ; **avant, devant**, before ;
**j'étais**, I was; **il était**, he was ; **après**, after ;
**j'ai froid**, (*I have cold*) I am cold ; **mal à la tête**, a headache ;
**il fait froid**, it (*makes*) is cold ; **mal à la gorge**, sore throat ;
**il faisait froid**, it was cold ; **mal aux dents**, toothache ;
**je dois**, I must, I am to ; **descendre**, come down ;
**je devais**, I was to ; **tout de suite**, immediately ;
**sortir**, to go out ; **partir**, to leave ; **trop**, too; too much.

---

### *89. Le Départ.* (*The Departure.*)

Je dois rester ici ; il fait trop froid pour sortir.
I must remain here ; it is too cold to go out.

Je me suis levé ce matin avant six heures.
I — have risen this morning before six o'clock.

Je me suis lavé et je suis descendu tout de suite.
I myself have washed and I have come down immediately.

Ma sœur était déjà au salon.
My sister was already in the parlor.

Elle devait partir après le déjeuner.
She was to leave after — breakfast.

La voiture était devant la porte.
The carriage was before the door.

Il faisait si froid, et elle avait mal à la gorge.
It was so cold, and she had a sore throat.

Moi, j'avais mal aux dents.
— I had toothache.

Ma mère avait mal à la tête.
My mother had a headache.

---

### *90.* ***avoir***, *to have ;* ***être***, *to be.*

**nous avions**, we had ; **nous étions**, we were ;
**vous aviez**, you had ; **vous étiez**, you were ;
**ils avaient**, they had. **ils étaient**, they were.

### *91. Vocabulary.*

**le plaisir,** the pleasure ;
**la glace,** the ice; **un patin,** a skate ;
**un traîneau,** a sleigh ;
**je patine,** I skate, I am skating ;
**je patinais,** I was skating ;
**passé,** passed ; **bon train,** at a good rate ;
**j'ai chaud,** I (*have*) am warm ;
**nous courions,** we were running ;
**nous nous sommes amusés,** we amused o. s.

### *92. Sur la Glace.* (*On the Ice.*)

Hier, nous avions du plaisir; nous étions sur la glace.
Yesterday, we had — pleasure; we were on the ice.

Nos amis y étaient avec nous.
Our friends there were with us.

Ils avaient leurs patins ; ils patinaient.
They had their skates; they were skating.

Vous nous avez passés ; vous étiez en traîneau.
You us have passed; you were in a sleigh.

Vous alliez bien ; vous aviez de bons chevaux.
You were going well; you had — good horses.

Nous allions bon train ; mais nous avions froid.
We went along at a good rate; but we were cold.

Nous avions chaud ; nous courions toujours.
We were warm; we were running continually.

Nous nous sommes bien amusés.
We ourselves have well amused.

### *93. Vocabulary.*

**il fait mauvais temps**, it is bad weather;
**il pleut**, it rains; **il gèle**, it freezes;
**il neige**, it snows; **neigé**, snowed;
**la neige**, the snow;
**la pluie**, the rain; **le vent**, the wind;
**le trottoir**, the sidewalk;
**couvert de**, covered with;
**la nuit**, the night; **passée**, past;
**le bruit**, the noise;
**la cheminée**, the chimney;
**ce qui, ce que**, (*that which*) what.

---

### *94. Le Temps.* (*The Weather.*)

Il fait mauvais temps ; il pleut.
It is bad weather; it rains.

Hier il faisait froid ; il gelait.
Yesterday it was cold; it froze.

La nuit passée il a neigé.
The night past (last night) it has snowed.

Ce matin les trottoirs étaient couverts de neige.
This morning the sidewalks were covered with snow.

J'aime mieux la neige que la pluie.
I like better — snow than — rain.

Savez-vous ce qui fait ce bruit ?
Do you know what makes that noise?

Oui ; c'est le vent dans la cheminée.
Yes; it is the wind in the chimney.

Il ne faut pas dire à Charles ce que je vous ai dit.
You must not tell — Charles what I to you have told.

---

### *95.* shall *or* will.

**j'aurai**, I shall have;
**tu auras**, thou wilt (you will) have;
**il aura**, he will have;
**je serai**, I shall be;
**tu seras**, thou wilt (you will) be;
**il sera**, he will be;
**je porterai**, I shall *or* will carry;
**je ferai**, I shall make *or* do;
**je verrai**, I shall see;
**j'irai**, I shall go;
**je viendrai**, I shall come;
**je recevrai**, I shall receive.

### 96. Vocabulary.

**la fête**, the festival; the birthday ; **gros, grosse**, large ; big ;
**le bouquet**, the nosegay ; **je présenterai**, I shall present ;
**content, contente**, pleased ; **sourire**, to smile ;
**heureux, heureuse**, happy ; **au nombre**, among them.

### 97. *La Fête de Maman.* (*Mamma's Birthday.*)

J'aurai du plaisir demain; ce sera la fête de maman.
I shall have — pleasure to-morrow; it will be — mamma's birthday.

Je ferai un gros bouquet que je lui présenterai.
I will make a large nosegay which I to her will present.

Je le porterai à sa chambre quand elle sera levée.
I it shall carry to her room when she has risen.

Elle sera bien contente quand elle me verra.
She will be well pleased when she me sees (*will see*).

Et je serai heureuse quand je la verrai sourire.
And I shall be happy when I her (shall) see smile.

Je n'irai pas à l'école ; je resterai à la maison.
I — shall not go to — school; I shall stay at — home.

Je recevrai mes amis ; tu seras au nombre.
I shall receive my friends ; you will be among them.

Tu viendras me voir avec tes parents.
You will come me to see with your parents.

### *98. Vocabulary.*

**nous aurons**, we shall have ;
**vous aurez**, you will have ;
**ils auront**, they will have ;
**nous serons**, we shall *or* will be ;
**vous serez**, you will be ;
**ils seront**, they will be ;
**féliciter**, to congratulate ;
**réjouir**, to gladden ;
**paré, parée (de)**, adorned (with) ;
**un bijou**, a jewel ;
**une fleur**, a flower ;
**le comble**, the height ;
**le bonheur**, happiness ;
**le cœur**, the heart.

---

### *99. La Soirée.* (*The Evening Party.*)

Nous aurons du monde chez nous le soir.
We shall have — company at our house in the evening.

Tous nos amis y seront, et nous danserons.
All our friends there will be, and we shall dance.

Nous nous amuserons toute la soirée.
We ourselves shall amuse all the evening.

Mes cousins y viendront avec leurs parents.
My cousins there will come with their parents.

Vous les verrez ; vous ferez leur connaissance.
You them will see ; you will make their acquaintance.

On félicitera maman ; on lui réjouira le cœur.
They will congratulate mamma ; they to her will gladden the heart.

Elle sera parée de bijoux et de fleurs.
She will be adorned with jewels and — flowers.

Et moi, je serai au comble du bonheur.
And as for me, I shall be at the height of happiness.

---

### *100.* ***aie****, have (thou) ;* ***ayez****, have (you) ;* ***ayons****, let us have.*

**sois, soyez**, be ;
**va, allez**, go ;
**viens, venez**, come ;
**fais, faites**, do ; make ;
**dis, dites**, say ; tell ;
**soyons**, let us be.

### *101. Vocabulary.*

**écoute, écoutez,** listen ;
**prends, prenez,** take ;
**obéissons (à),** let us obey ;
**ayez soin,** take care ;
**prenez garde,** take care ; mind ;
**on touche,** some one touches ;
**je vous prie,** I beg you ;
**de vous dépêcher,** to make haste ;
**son devoir,** his task ;
**une chose,** a thing ;
**tranquille,** quiet ; still ;
**raisonnable,** reasonable.

---

### *102. La Gouvernante.* (*The Governess.*)

Henri, va chercher ton livre et viens dire ta leçon.
Henry, go for your book and come (and) say your lesson.

Fais ton devoir avant d'aller jouer.
Do your task before to go (you go) to play.

Marie, allez trouver Charles, s'il vous plaît.
Mary, go to (find) Charles, if you please.

Dites-lui qu'on le demande.
Tell him that some one him asks.

Ne lui dites pas que c'est moi.
— Him tell not that it is I.

Faites-moi le plaisir de vous dépêcher.
Do me the pleasure to make haste.

Ne me faites pas attendre ; je vous en prie.
— Me make not wait; I you for it pray.

Faites attention à ce que je dis.
Make (pay) attention to what I say.

Ecoutez-moi bien, et restez tranquilles.
Listen to me well, and remain quiet (*keep still*).

Ayez soin de toutes mes choses, voulez-vous ?
Take care of all my things, will you?

Prenez garde qu'on n'y touche.
Take care (mind) that no one to them touches.

Soyons raisonnables, et obéissons à notre
Let us be reasonable, and let us obey — our

gouvernante.
governess.

# PART SECOND.

### *103. Vocabulary.*

**qui est-ce que?** whom?
**qu'est-ce qui?** what?
**qu'est-ce que?** what?
**qu'est-ce que c'est?** What is that?
**le doigt,** the finger;
**contre,** against; **le mur,** the wall;
**le tableau,** the picture;
**le milieu,** the middle.

---

### *104. Charles et Marie.* (Voir p. 20.)

Où sont Charles et Marie?
Where are Charles and Mary?

Ils sont là, à la table.
They are there, at the table.

Qu'est-ce qui est sur la table?
What is (lies) on the table?

C'est la clef de Charles.
It is the key of Charles.

Qu'est-ce que Charles a au doigt?
What has Charles at the finger?

Il a le dé de Marie au doigt.
He has the thimble of Mary at the finger.

Qui est-ce que vous voyez sur le sofa?
Whom do you see on the sofa?

Je vois papa et maman sur le sofa.
I see papa and mamma, on the sofa.

Qu'est-ce que c'est là, contre le mur?
What — is there, against the wall?

C'est un petit tableau.
It is a small picture.

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a au milieu de la chambre?
What is there in the middle of the room?

Il y a une table au milieu de la chambre.
There is a table in the middle of the room.

### *105. Vocabulary.*

**le mari,** the husband ;
**la femme,** the wife ;
**une fenêtre,** a window ;
**ouvrir,** to open; **ouvert,** open ;
**près de,** near ; **porter,** to carry ;
**à côté de,** next to, by the side of.

---

### *106, Le Père, la Mère et l'Enfant.* (Voir p. 22.)

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a près du banc, sous cet arbre ?
What is there near the bench, under that tree?

Il y a un enfant, qui a une orange à la main.
There is a child, who has an orange in the hand.

Qui est cet homme, qui va là-bas ?
Who is that man, who is going yonder?

C'est le père de l'enfant ; il va au jardin.
He is the father of the child; he is going to the garden.

Est-ce que la porte du jardin est ouverte ?
Is it that the gate of the garden is open?

Non ; mais il a la clef ; il va l'ouvrir.
No; but he has the key; he is going it to open.

Et cette femme que voilà ; qui est-elle ?
And that woman — there; who is she?

C'est la femme de l'homme, et la mère de l'enfant.
She is the wife of the man, and the mother of the child.

Où va-t-elle avec son cabas ?
Where is she going with her satchel?

Elle va porter son cabas dans la maison.
She is going to carry her satchel into the house.

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à côté de la porte de la maison ?
What is there next to the door of the house?

Il y a une petite fenêtre à côté de la porte.
There is a little window next to the door.

### *107. Vocabulary.*

**comment,** how;
**il tient,** he holds, he is holding;
**elle regarde,** she is looking at;
**attaché, ée,** attached;
**une corde,** a rope;
**le genou,** the knee; **(les genoux.)**
**le pont,** the bridge;
**par ici,** this way.

---

### *108. Le Bateau d'Henri.* (Voir p. 24.)

Qu'est-ce que c'est que ces enfants-là ?
— Who are — those children ?

C'est mon frère et ma sœur.
They are my brother and — sister.

Comment s'appellent-ils ?
How are they called ? (*What are their names ?*)

Mon frère s'appelle H. . . et ma sœur s'appelle J. . .
My brother is called Henry, and my sister is called Julia.

Qu'est-ce qu' Henri tient à la main ?
What does Henry hold in his hand ?

C'est une corde, qui est attachée à son bateau.
It is a rope, which is attached to his boat.

Et Julie, que tient-elle sur ses genoux ?
And Julia, what is she holding on her knees ?

Elle tient une poupée sur ses genoux.
She is holding a doll on her knees.

Qu'est-ce qu'elle fait là avec sa poupée ?
What is she doing there with her doll ?

Elle joue avec, et regarde le bateau d'Henri.
She is playing with it, and is looking at the boat of Henry.

Qui est-ce que tu vois là-bas, sur le pont ?
Whom do you see yonder, on the bridge ?

C'est mon père et ma mère, qui viennent par ici.
— My father and — mother, who are coming this way.

### *109. Vocabulary.*

**il est à,**
**il appartient à,** } it belongs to;
**je monte,** I go up, I ascend;
**je monte à cheval,** I go on horseback; **dessus,** upon it;
**je monte dessus,** I ride upon it.

---

### *110. Le Chien Turco.* (Voir p. 26.)

Voilà un beau chien, comment s'appelle-t-il ?
There is a beautiful dog, what is his name?

C'est le chien de mon oncle ; il s'appelle Turco.
That is the dog of my uncle; his name is Turco.

A qui appartient cette belle vache ?
To whom belongs that beautiful cow?

Cette vache-là appartient à ma tante.
That cow — belongs to my aunt.

Qu'est-ce que Julie tient dans ses bras ?
What is Julia holding in her arms?

C'est un petit chat que ma tante lui a donné.
It is a kitten which my aunt to her has given.

Voilà un joli petit cheval ; à qui appartient-il ?
There is a pretty little horse; to whom does it belong?

C'est mon cheval ; je monte dessus tous les jours.
That is my horse; I ride upon it every day.

Connais-tu ce petit garçon et cette petite fille là-bas?
Do you know that little boy and that little girl yonder?

Oui ; le garçon est mon ami ; il vient me voir.
Yes; the boy is my friend; he comes me to see.

La petite fille est sa sœur; elle vient jouer avec Julie.
The little girl is his sister; she comes to play with Julia.

Nous voulons aller à l'eau avec mon petit bateau.
We will go to the water with my little boat.

### *111. Vocabulary.*

**tournons,** let us turn;
**le côté,** the side;
**du côté de,** towards;
**s'arrêter,** to stop;
**entrer (dans),** to enter, to go in;
**une boîte,** a box;
**on vend,** they sell;
**vendez-vous ?** do you sell?
**cela vaut,** that is worth;
**un dollar,** a dollar.

---

### *112. La Promenade.* (Voir p. 28.)

Il fait beau temps ce matin, allons à la promenade.
It is fine weather this morning; let us go for a walk.

Tournons du côté des boulevards.
Let us turn towards the boulevards.

Voilà un monsieur et une dame que tu connais,
There is a gentleman and — lady whom you know.

Ce sont nos voisins avec leurs enfants.
They are our neighbors with their children.

Il y a beaucoup de monde devant ce magasin.
There are many people before that store.

Nous voulons y entrer et voir ce qu'on y vend.
We will (in) it enter and see what they there sell.

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ces jolies boîtes-là ?
What is in those pretty boxes?

Il y a des mouchoirs de poche dedans.
There are — pocket-handkerchiefs in them.

Voilà un bel éventail ; combien le vendez-vous ?
There is a handsome fan; how it do you sell?

Cet éventail vaut trois dollars avec la boîte.
This fan is worth three dollars with the box.

S'il te plaît, Marie, je te l'achèterai.
If it to you pleases, Mary, I to you it will buy.

Vous êtes bien bon, mon oncle ; je vous remercie
You are very kind, — uncle; I you thank

beaucoup.
very much.

### 113. Vocabulary.

**une histoire**, a history; a story;
**un dessin**, a drawing;
**une page**, a page;
**l'encre** (*for* **la encre**), the ink;
**épais, épaisse**, thick;
**réussi**, succeeded;
**tâcher**, to try, to endeavor;
**à l'avenir**, in the future;
**d'abord**, first; **alors**, then;
**par cœur**, by heart.

---

### 114. La Chambre des Enfants. (Voir p. 30.)

Nous avons fini nos devoirs pour demain.
We have finished our tasks for to-morrow.

Voulez-vous nous raconter une histoire ?
Will you to us relate a story ?

Il faut d'abord voir ce que vous avez fait.
I must first see what you have done.

Moi, j'ai fait un dessin ; le voici.
— I have made a drawing; it here is (*here it is*).

Un cheval ; c'est bien fait ; j'en suis contente.
A horse; that is well done; I with it am pleased.

Et vous, Marie, avez-vous écrit votre page ?
And you, Mary, have you written your page ?

J'ai fini, mais je n'ai pas bien réussi.
I have finished, but I — have not well succeeded.

L'encre n'est pas bonne ; elle est trop épaisse.
The ink — is not good; it is too thick.

Il faut tâcher de mieux faire à l'avenir.
You must try to better do in the future.

Anne, avez-vous étudié votre leçon ?
Ann, have you studied your lesson ?

Oui, mademoiselle, je la sais par cœur.
Yes, miss, I it know by heart.

Alors je vais vous lire une belle histoire.
Then I am going to you to read a pretty story.

### *115. Vocabulary.*

**revenez-vous ?** do you return ?
**je reviens,** I return; come back;
**en,** from there;
**occupé,** occupied;
**le temps,** the time; the weather;
**midi,** noon; **demi,** half;
**une demi-heure,** half an hour;
**prenez-vous ?** do you take ?

---

### *116. À l'École.* (Voir p. 32.)

À quelle heure allez-vous à l'école ?
At what time do you go to — school ?

J'y vais à neuf heures du matin.
I there go at nine o'clock in the morning.

À quelle heure en revenez-vous ?
At what time from there do you return ?

J'en reviens à deux heures de l'après-midi.
I from there return at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Êtes-vous occupé tout le temps que vous y êtes ?
Are you occupied all the time — you there are ?

Nous avons une demi-heure de récréation à midi.
We have half an hour recreation at noon.

Combien d'élèves y a-t-il dans votre classe ?
How many — scholars are there in your class ?

Je crois qu'il y en a quinze.
I believe that there are — fifteen.

Quels jours prenez-vous votre leçon de musique ?
(On) what days do you take your music lesson ?

Je la prends le lundi et le jeudi.
I it take — Mondays and — Thursdays.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites le samedi ?
What do you do — Saturdays ?

Je sors avec mon père, ou je vais voir mes amis.
I go out with my father, or I go to see my friends.

### *117. Vocabulary.*

**jour de réception,** reception day;
**charmé de,** glad to;
**comment se porte...?** how is...?
**je me porte bien,** I am well;
**la santé,** health;
**indisposé,** indisposed;
**une emplette,** a purchase;
**rencontré,** met;
**la bonté,** the kindness;
**auprès de,** near; with.

---

### *118. Au Salon.* (Voir p. 34.)

Voici jeudi, Marie, votre jour de réception.
This is Thursday, Mary, your reception day.

Monsieur Lambert, je suis charmée de vous voir.
Mr. Lambert, I am glad to you see.

Comment se porte monsieur Lambert?
How is Mr. Lambert?

Ma santé est bonne, mademoiselle; et la vôtre?
My health is good, Miss; and (how is) yours?

Merci, monsieur, je me porte bien; et madame L.?
Thank you, sir, I am well; and Mrs. L.?

Elle est indisposée; elle ne sera pas ici.
She is indisposed; she — will not be here.

Est-ce que Louise est restée auprès de sa mère?
Has Louisa remained with her mother?

Pardonnez-moi; elle va venir avec son frère.
I beg your pardon; she will come with her brother.

Je vous ai rencontrés hier, vous et votre oncle.
I you have met yesterday, you and your uncle.

Je vous ai vu, mais vous étiez déjà passé.
I you saw, but you had already passed.

Nous allions faire quelques emplettes.
We were going to make a few purchases (*to shop*).

Mon oncle a eu la bonté de m'acheter un éventail.
My uncle has had the kindness to me buy a fan.

### *119. Vocabulary.*

**on vient de sonner**, the bell has just rung;
**eh bien donc!** well then!
**en retard**, late, behind;
**descendez**, go down;
**je suivrai**, I will follow;
**du café**, coffee; **du thé**, tea;
**du poisson**, fish; **un peu**, a little;
**ma faute**, my fault.

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### *120. À Déjeuner.* (Voir p. 36.)

A-t-on sonné pour le déjeuner ?
Have they rung for — breakfast?

On vient de sonner, et je ne suis pas encore habillée.
The bell has just rung, and I — am not yet dressed.

Eh bien donc, dépêchez-vous ; j'ai bien faim.
Well then, make haste; I am very hungry.

Ne m'attendez pas ; descendez ; je vous suivrai.
— Do not wait for me; go down; I you will follow.

Bonjour, maman ; nous sommes un peu en retard.
Good-morning, mamma; we are a little behind.

C'est ma faute ; je me suis levée un peu trop tard.
It is my fault; I have risen a little too late.

Prenez-vous du café, ma nièce ?
Do you take — coffee, my niece?

Je vous remercie, ma tante, je prends du thé.
I you thank, my aunt, I take — tea.

Voulez-vous de la viande ou du poisson ?
Will you have — — meat or — fish?

Je mangerai un peu de poisson.
I will eat a little — fish.

Et vous, Pauline, que voulez-vous ?
And you, Pauline, what will you have?

Je prendrai un œuf, maman, et une tasse de lait.
I will take an egg, mamma, and a cup of milk.

### *121. Vocabulary.*

**asseyons-nous,** let us sit down;
**mettez,** put; **défaites,** undo; unpack;
**versez,** pour out; **passez,** hand;
**servons-nous,** let us make use;
**une assiette,** a plate;
**une serviette,** a napkin;
**de la limonade,** lemonade;
**frais, fraîche,** fresh, cool;
**découpez,** carve;
**un poulet,** a chicken.

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### *122. En Pique-Nique.* (Voir p. 38.)

Oh qu'il fait bon ici sous les arbres!
Oh how good it is here under the trees!

Asseyons-nous sur ce banc et goûtons.
Let us sit down on that bench and lunch.

Mettez votre corbeille près de l'arbre, et défaites-la.
Put your basket near the tree, and unpack it.

Voici des gâteaux et toutes sortes de bonnes choses.
Here are — cakes and all kinds of good things.

Passez les serviettes, et ôtez les verres du panier.
Hand the napkins, and take the glasses out of the basket.

Mettez-les sur l'herbe, ici devant nous.
Put them on the grass, here before us.

Versez de la limonade, et donnez m'en un verre.
Pour out some lemonade, and give me — a glass.

Allons chercher de l'eau au ruisseau.
Let us go for — — water to the brook.

L'eau du ruisseau est fraîche et bonne.
The water of the brook is cool and good.

Découpez le poulet, et passez les assiettes.
Carve the chicken, and pass the plates.

Nous avons oublié les fourchettes; il n'y en a pas.
We have forgotten the forks; there are none.

Ça ne fait rien; servons-nous de nos doigts.
That makes (is) nothing; let us make use of our fingers.

### *123. Vocabulary.*

**ce serait**, it would be;
**une contredanse**, a quadrille;
**un violon**, a violin;
**un cavalier**, a gentleman;
**l'ombre**, the shade;
**une place**, a place;
**vis à vis de**, opposite;
**appeler**, to call off;
**une figure**, a figure;
**pensé (à)**, thought (of);
**appris**, learned;
**un exemple**, an example.

---

### *124. La Danse sur la Pelouse.* (Voir p. 40.)

Si nous dansions, ce serait charmant.
If we were to dance, that would be charming.

J'ai pensé à cela ; j'ai apporté mon violon.
I have thought of that; I have brought my violin.

Dansons une contredanse ici à l'ombre.
Let us dance a quadrille here in the shade.

Cavaliers auprès de vos dames ; en place.
Gentlemen to your partners; in place (*take your places*).

Vous deux, mettez-vous vis à vis d'Henri et Marie.
You two, place yourselves opposite Henry and Mary.

Tiens, Frédéric, seras-tu le maître des cérémonies ?
How so, Frederick, are you to be the master of ceremonies?

Pourquoi pas ; il faut que quelqu'un le soit.
Why not; it is necessary that some one (so) should be.

Mais est-ce que tu sais appeler les figures ?
But do you know how to call off the figures?

Sans doute ; j'ai appris cela à l'école de danse.
Undoubtedly; I have learned that at the dancing-school.

Par exemple : " En avant deux; " " Chassez huit."
For instance: "Forward two;" "Chassez."

" Balancez vos dames," et ainsi de suite.
"Balance," and so forth.

Nous y voilà ; ça ira ; commençons.
Here we are; that will do; let us begin.

### *125. Vocabulary.*

**il reste,** there remains;
**j'ai besoin de,** I have need of;
**un écheveau,** a skein;
**une bobine,** a spool;
**une aiguille,** a needle;
**une épingle,** a pin.
**un tiroir,** a drawer;
**un canif,** a penknife;
**des ciseaux,** scissors;
**la couleur,** the color;
**la nuance,** the shade;
**différent,** different, various.

---

### *126. À l'Ouvrage.* (Voir p. 42.)

Comment va l'ouvrage? avance-t-il?
How goes the work? does it advance?

Ça va bien; je l'aurai fini demain.
It goes well; I it shall have finished to-morrow.

Il me reste encore quelques fleurs à faire.
There to me remains still a few flowers to be made.

J'aurai besoin de soie de différentes couleurs.
I shall have need of silk of different colors.

Voulez-vous m'en acheter quelques écheveaux?
Will you to me — buy a few skeins?

Il y a plusieurs bobines de soie dans votre boîte.
There are several spools of silk in your box.

Ce ne sont pas les nuances qu'il me faut.
They — are not the shades which I want.

Je ne sais ce que j'ai fait de mes ciseaux.
I don't know what I have done with my scissors.

Voilà vos ciseaux dans votre boîte à ouvrage.
There are your scissors in your work-box.

Y a-t-il encore des aiguilles comme celle-ci?
Are there still — needles like this one?

Il y a des aiguilles et des épingles dans ce tiroir.
There are — needles and — pins in that drawer.

Voulez-vous me passer ce canif, s'il vous plaît?
Will you to me hand that penknife, if you please?

### *127. Vocabulary.*

**il court,** he runs;
**ils courent,** they run;
**le plus vite,** the fastest;
**le plus jeune,** the youngest;
**la différence,** the difference;
**entre,** between;
**le bois,** the wood;
**suivre,** to follow.

---

### *128. Sous les Arbres.* (Voir p. 44.)

Vois-tu les deux garçons qui courent là-bas ?
Do you see the two boys who are running yonder?

Je les vois courir ; ce sont mes cousins.
I them see run; they are my cousins.

Jean court le plus vite, et c'est le plus jeune.
John runs the fastest, and he is the youngest.

Quelle est la différence d'âge entre eux ?
What is the difference of age between them?

Charles a dix ans, et Jean en a neuf.
Charles is ten years, and John — is nine.

Charles n'est pas fort ; il est souvent malade.
Charles — is not strong; he is often sick.

C'est pourquoi il ne va pas à l'école à présent.
That is why he — goes not to — school at present.

Il n'est pas aussi avancé que son frère.
He — is not so far advanced as his brother.

Parce qu'il ne peut pas étudier beaucoup.
Because he — can not study much.

Il a eu mal aux yeux pendant longtemps.
He has had sore eyes for a long time.

Ils vont au bois ; voulons-nous les y suivre ?
They are going to the wood; will we them — follow?

Je crois qu'il est temps de retourner à la maison.
I believe that it is time to return home.

### *129. Vocabulary.*

**un parapluie,** an umbrella ;
**une galoche,** an overshoe;
**une servante,** a servant girl ;
**emporter,** to carry away ;
**nettoyer,** to clean;
**apporter,** to bring ;
**rendre,** to render, to return;
**il nous faut,** we want.

---

### *130. Le Mien et le Tien.* (Voir p. 46.)

Sais-tu où est mon parapluie, Charles ?
Do you know where is my umbrella, Charles ?

Oui, le tien et le mien sont à l'école.
Yes, yours and mine are at — school.

Élise n'aura pas besoin du sien ; prends-le.
Eliza will not have need of hers; take it.

Voici une leçon que je trouve bien difficile.
Here is a lesson which I find very difficult.

La mienne est aussi difficile que la tienne.
Mine is as difficult as yours.

Chaque élève trouve la sienne difficile.
Every scholar finds his difficult.

Où sont mes galoches ; le sais-tu ?
Where are my overshoes; it do you know ?

Les tiennes et les miennes sont en bas.
Yours and mine are down-stairs.

La servante les a emportées pour les nettoyer.
The servant them has carried away to them clean.

Dites-lui de nous les apporter tout de suite.
Tell her to to us them bring immediately.

Il nous les faut ; nous allons sortir.
We want them; we are going out.

Nous allons rendre visite à nos amis.
We are going to pay a visit to our friends.

### *131. Vocabulary.*

**de l'or,** gold ;
**de l'argent,** silver; money;
**un collier,** a necklace ;
**une croix d'or,** a gold cross ;
**une montre,** a watch ;
**une chaîne,** a chain;
**un ruban,** a ribbon ;
**regardez,** look ;
**examinez,** examine ;
**vous avez raison (de),** you are right;
**choisir,** to choose ;
**un avis,** an opinion ; **bleu,** blue.

---

### *132. Le Choix.* (Voir p. 48.)

Voyez les belles choses, les colliers et les croix.
Behold the pretty things, the necklaces and the crosses.

Regardez, examinez, et faites votre choix.
Look, examine, and make (take) your choice.

Voici une croix d'or, et voilà une chaîne.
Here is a golden cross, and there a chain.

Je prends les deux ; ces choses vont ensemble.
I take both; those things go together.

Vous avez raison de choisir comme vous le faites.
You are right to choose as you — do.

Et de ces deux chapeaux, lequel vous plaît le mieux?
And of these two bonnets, which to you pleases best?

Celui aux rubans bleus me plaît mieux que l'autre.
The one with the blue ribbons me pleases better than the other.

Lesquels de ces rubans trouvez-vous les plus jolis ?
Which of these ribbons do you find the prettiest?

Je trouve ceux-ci plus jolis que ceux-là.
I find these prettier than those.

Dites-moi quelle montre est la meilleure ?
Tell me which watch is the best?

Celle d'or est meilleure que celle d'argent.
The one of gold is better than the one of silver.

Nous sommes du même avis ; j'en suis content.
We are of the same opinion; I of it am glad.

### 133. Vocabulary.

**un parent, une parente,** a relative;
**nous appelions,** we called, used to call;
**ferme,** shuts, closes;
**l'œil,** the eye;
**en lisant,** when reading;
**connu,** known; **endormi,** asleep;
**elle avait l'air,** she looked as if;
**revenu,** returned, come back;
**en ville, à la ville,** in town, to town;
**à la campagne,** in the country.

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### 134. Le Salut. (Voir p. 50.)

Quelle est la dame que vous venez de saluer?
Who is the lady whom you have just bowed to?

C'est une de nos parentes; elle demeure près d'ici.
She is one of our relatives (a relative of ours); she lives near here.

C'est elle dont la petite est morte, l'autre jour.
It is she whose little girl died, the other day.

Vous l'avez connue; elle allait à notre école.
You her have known; she used to go to our school.

Nous l'appelions toujours "La Petite Ferme l'Œil."
We her used to call always "Little Close the Eye."

Parce qu' elle avait l'air endormi quand elle lisait.
Because she looked as if (she was) asleep when she was reading.

C'était une bonne fille que tout le monde aimait.
She was a good girl whom everybody liked.

Quand votre tante est-elle revenue de la campagne?
When has your aunt — returned from the country?

Elle est arrivée en ville hier au soir.
She has arrived in town yesterday evening (last night).

Mon cousin Charles est revenu à la ville avec elle.
My cousin Charles has returned to town with her.

Mes cousines sont restées à la campagne.
My cousins have remained in the country.

N'oubliez pas de dire à Charles de venir me voir.
Do not forget to tell — Charles to come me to see (to call on me).

### *135. Vocabulary.*

**entendu**, heard ; **prier**, to ask ; **un médecin**, a physician, a doctor ;
**égal**, equal, same ; **il faudra**, it will be necessary ;
**c'est égal**, it is the same; no matter; **au logis**, at home; **sa carte**, his card;
**donné**, given; **repasser**, to call again ;
**les cheveux**, the hair; **la bonté**, the kindness ;

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### *136. La Visite.* (Voir p. 52.)

Avez-vous entendu sonner ?
Have you heard (the bell) ring ?

Marie est allée ouvrir la porte.
Mary has gone to open the door.

C'est un monsieur qui demande M. votre père.
It is a gentleman who asks for — your father.

Faites-le entrer au salon, et priez-le de s'asseoir.
Make him enter (show him in) the parlor, and ask him to be seated.

Je crois que monsieur votre père est sorti.
I believe that — your father is out.

C'est égal. Vous a-t-il donné sa carte ?
No matter. To you has he given his card ?

La voici. Il s'appelle monsieur La Borde.
Here it is. His name is Mr. La Borde.

C'est un homme à cheveux blancs qui a l'air d'un
He is a man with white hair who has the look of a
médecin.
physician (looks like).

C'est le vieux monsieur que mon père attendait.
It is the old gentleman whom my father was expecting.

Il faudra lui dire que papa n'est pas au logis.
It will be necessary him to tell that papa — is not in.

Priez-le d'avoir la bonté de repasser demain.
Ask him to have the kindness to call again to-morrow.

Dites-lui que papa est toujours à la maison à midi.
Tell him that papa is always at home at noon.

### *137. Vocabulary.*

**se lever,** to rise ;
**ensuite,** then, afterwards ;
**servi,** served up ;
**je suis pressé,** I am in a hurry ;
**conduire,** to conduct ; to take ;
**entrer (dans),** to enter ;
**un pensionnat,** a boarding-school ;
**elle reviendra,** she will return.

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### *138. Le Lever du Soleil.* (Voir p. 54.)

Ce matin je me suis levé avant le lever du soleil.
This morning I have risen before sunrise.

De ma fenêtre j'ai vu le soleil se lever.
From my window I have seen the sun rise.

Je me suis lavé et je me suis habillé.
I myself washed and — — — dressed.

Ensuite je suis descendu pour déjeuner.
Then I have come down to breakfast.

Ma mère et ma sœur étaient dans la salle à manger.
My mother and — sister were in the dining-room.

Le déjeuner était servi ; nous étions pressés.
— Breakfast was served up ; we were in a hurry.

Ma mère et ma sœur allaient partir.
My mother and — sister were going to leave.

Après le déjeuner elles sont parties en voiture.
After — breakfast they have started in a carriage.

Ma mère est allée conduire ma sœur à L. . . .
My mother has gone to take my sister to L. . . .

Ma sœur doit y entrer dans un pensionnat.
My sister is to there enter into a boarding-school.

Elle va y rester pendant deux ou trois ans.
She is going there to stay for two or three years.

Quand elle reviendra, elle parlera français.
When she returns, she will speak French.

### *139. Vocabulary.*

**la saison,** the season ;
**le printemps,** spring ;
**l'été,** summer ;
**l'automne,** autumn ;
**l'hiver,** winter ;
**la terre,** the earth ;
**agréable,** agreeable, pleasant ;
**fort,** very; **moins,** less;
**pousser,** to shoot up; **de nouveau,** anew;
**reverdir,** to grow green again ;
**renaître,** to spring up again;
**chanter,** to sing; **se réjouir,** to rejoice.

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### *140. Sur la Glace.* (Voir p. 56.)

Henri, quelle est la saison que tu aimes le mieux ?
Henry, which is the season that you like best?

C'est l'hiver ; parce qu'alors nous allons patiner.
It is — winter ; because then we go skating.

Et quand la neige couvre la terre on va en traîneau.
And when — snow covers the earth one goes in a sleigh.

Moi, je n'aime pas l'hiver ; j'aime mieux l'été.
— I do not like — winter; I like better — summer.

En été on est à la campagne, et c'est fort agréable.
In summer, we are in the country, and that is very pleasant.

On ne va pas à l'école, et l'on s'amuse tout le temps.
We do not go to — school, and — amuse ourselves all the time.

Il fait trop chaud en été ; j'aime mieux l'automne.
It is too warm in summer; I like better — autumn.

En automne il fait moins chaud, et l'on se porte mieux.
In autumn it is less warm, and one feels better.

Pour moi, le printemps est la saison la plus belle.
For me, — spring is the season the most beautiful.

Alors l'herbe pousse de nouveau, la terre reverdit.
Then the grass shoots up anew, the earth grows green again.

Les fleurs renaissent, et les oiseaux chantent.
The flowers spring up again, and the birds sing.

Tout rajeunit et tout se réjouit.
Everything revives and everything rejoices.

### *141. Vocabulary.*

**l'anniversaire**, the anniversary ;
**le mariage**, the marriage ;
**Noël**, Christmas ;
**le jour de l'an**, New-Year's day ;
**les étrennes**, { New-Year's gifts ; Christmas-box ;
**feu d'artifice**, fire-works ;
**tirer**, to draw ; to set off (fire-works) ;
**un pétard**, a cracker ;
**armes à feu**, fire-arms ;
**presque**, almost ; **puis**, and then ;
**notre Sauveur**, our Saviour.

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### *142. La Fête de Maman.* (Voir p. 58.)

Quel est le jour de l'année que tu aimes le mieux ?
Which is the day of the year that you like best ?

C'est le dix juin, l'anniversaire de la fête de maman.
It is the tenth of June, the anniversary of mamma's birthday.

Ensuite j'aime presque autant le quinze mai.
Then I like almost as much the fifteenth of May.

C'est l'anniversaire de la fête de papa.
That is the anniversary of papa's birthday.

Il y a aussi le seize avril que nous célébrons.
There is also the sixteenth of April which we celebrate.

C'est l'anniversaire du mariage de mes parents.
It is the anniversary of the marriage of my parents.

J'aime la fête de Noël ; c'est la fête de notre Sauveur.
I like Christmas ; it is our Saviour's birthday.

Ce jour-là mes oncles et mes tantes dînent avec nous.
(On) that day my uncles and my aunts dine with us.

Puis j'aime le jour de l'an ; c'est le jour des étrennes.
And then I like New Year's Day ; it is the day for presents.

N'aimes-tu pas le quatre juillet, la fête nationale?
Do you not like the fourth of July, the national festival ?

J'aime le jour, et le feu d'artifice qu'on tire le soir.
I like the day, and the fire-works which they set off in the evening.

Mais je n'aime pas le bruit des pétards et des
But I — do not like the noise of the crackers and —

armes à feu.
fire-arms.

### *143. Une Visite au Marché.*

Samedi passé j'ai été au marché avec mon père.
On Saturday last I went to the market with my father.

J'y ai vu toutes sortes de légumes et de fruits en
I there saw all kinds of vegetables and — fruits in

grandes quantités. Il y avait des choux, des
large quantities. There were — cabbages, —

choux-fleurs, des pommes de terre, des épis de
cauliflowers, — potatoes, — ears of

maïs, des navets, des carottes, des oignons, des
corn, — turnips, — carrots, — onions, —

haricots et des pois.
beans, and — peas.

On y voyait des tas de melons, des barils
One there saw — heaps of melons, — barrels

de pommes et de poires, des sacs de noix, des
of apples and — pears, — bags of nuts, —

paniers de pêches et de prunes, des caisses d'o-
baskets of peaches and — plums, — boxes of or-

ranges, de citrons, de figues, de dattes et de
anges, — lemons, — figs, — dates and

raisin.
grapes.

D'un autre côté c'était de la viande de boucherie :
On another side there was — — butcher's meat:

du bœuf, du veau, du mouton, et de l'agneau.
— beef, — veal, — mutton, and — — lamb.

Plus loin il y avait de la volaille : des dindes, des
Farther on there was — — poultry : — turkeys, —

poules, des poulets, des oies, des canards et des
hens, — chickens, — geese, — ducks and —

pigeons.
pigeons.

Tout autour du marché étaient rangés des
All around the market were drawn up —

chariots et des charrettes, qui avaient apporté
wagons and — carts, which had brought

toutes ces choses.
all these things.

Partout il y avait une foule immense de gens
Everywhere there was a crowd immense of people

qui y étaient venus, les uns pour vendre, les
who there had come, some to sell,

autres pour acheter. Tout ce monde parlait
others to buy. All these people spoke

constamment. C'était un bruit de voix vraiment
constantly! It was a noise of voices truly

étourdissant.
deafening.

Mon père voulait me mener au marché au poisson,
My father wished me to take to the fish market,

mais je l'ai prié de me reconduire à la maison.
but I him begged to me reconduct home.

J'étais très-fatigué, et si étourdi que je n'aurais
I was very tired, and so stunned that I — would

pas su retrouver mon chemin, si mon père
not have known how to find back my way, if my father

n'avait pas été avec moi.
— had not been with me.

### *144. Notre Maison.*

Notre maison est spacieuse et commode. Mon
Our house is spacious and convenient. My

père l'a fait bâtir pour nous, il y a quelques années.
father had it built for us, a few years ago.

Elle a quatre étages et un sous-sol. Au dessous
It has four stories and a basement. Below

du sous-sol est la cave, où l'on met le charbon et
the basement is the cellar, where -- they put the coal and

le bois à brûler. Là il y a aussi le calorifère,
the fire-wood. There is also the calorifer (furnace),

qui chauffe toutes les parties de la maison, en
which warms all the parts of the house, in

envoyant l'air chaud dans tous les appartements,
sending hot air into all the rooms,

au moyen de tuyaux enfermés dans la maçonnerie
by means of pipes inclosed in the masonwork

des murs. Ces tuyaux, qui sont de tole ou de
of the walls. These pipes, which are of sheet iron or —

ferblanc, conduisent à des ouvertures pratiquées
tin plate, lead to — openings made

dans les murs des appartements, et qu'on nomme
in the walls of the rooms, and which we call

bouches de chaleur. On peut les ouvrir et les
registers. One can them open and —

fermer à volonté.
shut as one wishes.

Le sous-sol, qui est plus bas de trois pieds que le
The basement, which is lower by three feet than the

rez de chaussée, contient la cuisine et les offices,
level of the street, contains the kitchen and the pantries,

et aussi une grande pièce à l'usage des domes-
and also a large room for the use of the serv-

tiques.
ants.

Au premier il y a le salon, la bibliothèque et
On the first floor are the parlor, — library and

la salle à manger. Au second, sur le devant, il y a
dining-room. On the second floor, in the front, is

l'appartement de mes parents, et sur le derrière,
the apartment of my parents, and in the rear (are),

ma chambre et la chambre des enfants. La
my room and the nursery. The

salle de bains est au centre, entre la chambre de
bath-room is in the centre, between the front

devant et la chambre de derrière.
room and the back room.

Au troisième il y a quatre chambres à coucher,
On the third floor there are four sleeping-rooms,

et au quatrième il y en a deux, et une grande
and on the fourth there are two, and a large

pièce ouverte, qu'on appelle grenier, et où l'on
open place, which they call garret, and where — they

met toutes sortes de choses.
put all kinds of things.

La maison a deux portes d'entrée. L'une est
The house has two street doors. The one is

la porte du sous-sol. Elle est dans l'aire au dessous
the basement door. It is in the area below

du perron. Il faut descendre quatre marches
the stoop. One has to go down four steps

pour y arriver. L'autre porte conduit au premier.
to get there. The other door leads to the first floor.

On y arrive de la rue en montant le perron de pierre,
One reaches there from the street in ascending the stone stoop,

qui a huit marches. Cette porte donne dans
which has eight steps. This door opens into

le vestibule. Une seconde porte admet dans l'in-
the vestibule. A second door gives access to the in-

térieur de la maison. En entrant dans le corridor
terior of the house. Upon entering — the hall

on a devant soi, sur la gauche, le grand escalier qui
one has before him, on the left (hand), the large staircase which

conduit au second, et à droite, la porte du salon.
leads to the second story, and to the right, the door of the parlor.

En allant tout droit le long de la rampe qui borde
In going straight on along the hand-rail which borders

l'escalier du sous-sol, on arrive à la porte de
the staircase of the basement, one arrives at the door of

la salle à manger, ayant à droite une seconde
the dining-room, having to the right a second

porte du salon, et à gauche l'escalier de service,
parlor door, and to the left the servants' staircase,

qui monte au second et debouche sur le palier,
which leads up to the second floor and terminates in the landing,

en face de la salle de bains.
in front of the bath-room.

L'eau est introduite dans toutes les chambres
The water is introduced in all the sleeping

à coucher au second et au troisième. Il y a
rooms on the second and — third stories. There are

des cuvettes fixes en marbre, chacune avec deux
wash-basins stationary of marble, each with two

robinets, l'un pour l'eau froide, l'autre pour l'eau
faucets, one for cold water, the other for hot

chaude.
water.

La maison est éclairée au gaz. Depuis la cave
The house is lighted by gas. From the cellar

jusqu'au grenier, il y a, partout où il est néces-
to the garret, there are, everywhere it is neces-

saire, des tuyaux à gaz, auxquels sont ajoutés des
sary, gas pipes, to which are affixed

candélabres, des tubes, ou des bras de métal, à
chandeliers, tubes, or brackets of metal, with

becs de gaz.
gas-burners.

Derrière la maison il y a une cour, et au bout de
Behind the house is a yard, and at the end of

la cour il y a l'écurie et la remise, dont la sortie
the yard are the stable and the coach-house, the egress of which

est dans une ruelle aboutissant à une grande rue,
is in a lane running to a large street,

qui traverse la rue où nous demeurons à une
which crosses the street in which we live at a

petite distance de notre porte.
short distance from our door.

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### *145. Le Salon.*

Notre salon est beaucoup plus long que large.
Our parlor is much longer than (it is) broad.

Il a deux fenêtres qui donnent sur la rue, deux
It has two windows which look into the street, two

portes qui communiquent avec le corridor
doors that communicate with the hall,

et au fond une grande porte à coulisse, par la-
and at the lower end a large sliding-door, through

quelle on entre dans la bibliothèque.
which one enters — the library.

Le plafond est très-élevé, et peint à fresque.
The ceiling is very high, and painted in fresco.

Les murs sont tapissés d'une tenture, dont la cou-
The walls are hung with paper, the delicate color

leur tendre rehausse la dorure des corniches. Le
of which sets off the gilding of the cornices. The

plancher est couvert d'un tapis que mon père
floor is covered with a carpet which my father

a fait venir d'Angleterre.
sent for to England.

Le mobilier, qui a été renouvelé l'année passée,
The furniture, which was renewed last year,

a tout l'éclat de la fraîcheur. Des canapés, des
has all the gloss of freshness. — Sofas, —

fauteuils, des chaises, des tabourets, des tables,
arm-chairs, — chairs, — stools, — tables,

des consoles, des étagères, des guéridons, un grand
— consoles, — etageres, — gueridons, a large

piano, et quelques statues, qui représentent des
piano, and a few statues, which represent —

dieux et des déesses de l'antiquité, tous disposés
gods and — goddesses of — antiquity, all arranged

avec art et bon goût, charment l'œil par leur
with art and good taste, please the eye by their

variété.
variety.

Sur les manteaux de cheminée, sur les consoles,
On the mantlepieces, on the consoles,

les étagères, et les guéridons, on voit des statuettes,
the etageres, and — gueridons, one sees — statuettes,

des vases, et des objets de fantaisie. Les fenêtres
— vases, and — fancy articles. The windows

sont drapées de rideaux de soie et de dentelle, et
are hung with curtains of silk and — lace, and

l'espace qui les sépare est couvert d'une glace
the space which separates them is covered with a mirror,

qui descend du plafond au tapis. Les murs sont
which descends from the ceiling to the carpet. The walls are

ornés de peintures à l' huile, parmi lesquels il y a
adorned with oil paintings, among which are

le portrait de mon père et celui de ma mère, qui
the portrait of my father and that of my mother, which

sont d'une ressemblance parfaite.
are perfect likenesses.

Deux grands candélabres, pendant du plafond,
Two large chandeliers, hanging from the ceiling,

étendent leurs branches de tous côtés, et aident
stretch forth their branches on all sides, and contribute

à former un ensemble qui d'abord paraît confus,
to form an ensemble which at first seems confused,

mais qui est pittoresque et fort agréable, surtout
but which is picturesque and very pleasing, particularly

le soir, quand, le gaz étant allumé, les nombreux
in the evening, when, the gas being lighted, the numerous

jets des candélabres émettent un flot de lumière,
jets of the chandeliers send forth a flood of light,

qui éblouit les yeux.
which dazzles the eyes.

### *146. La Bibliothèque.*

Entrons maintenant dans la bibliothèque par la
Let us enter now into the library by the

porte qui est au fond du salon. La grande fenêtre
door which is at the lower end of the parlor. The large bow-

cintrée qui est vis à vis de la porte, à l'autre ex-
window which is opposite the door, at the other ex-

trémité de la pièce, donne sur la cour. Cette
tremity of the room, looks into the yard. This

porte ici à gauche, communique avec la salle à
door here to the left, communicates with the dining-

manger.
room.

La grande armoire à droite, qui remplit l'espace
The large cupboard on the right, which fills the space

entre le mur et la cheminée, contient un grand
between the wall and the mantlepiece, contains a large

nombre d'objets curieux, que mon père a recueillis
number of objects rare, which my father has collected

pendant ses différents voyages en Europe.
during his several visits to Europe.

Sur le manteau de cheminée il y a une pendule
On the mantlepiece are a time-piece

et deux bustes. De l'autre côté de la cheminée,
and two busts. On the other side of the mantlepiece,

adossé au mur, est un secrétaire, où mon père a
set against the wall, is a secretary, at which my father has

l'habitude de travailler le matin.
the habit of working in the morning.

Contre le mur à droite de la fenêtre cintrée est
Against the wall to the right of the bow-window is

une ottomane, où ma mère vient souvent se re-
an ottoman, where my mother comes often to rest

poser et s'entretenir avec mon père, quand il est
herself and to converse with my father, when he is

assis à son secrétaire.
seated at his secretary.

À gauche de la fenêtre cintrée il y a un pupitre,
To the left of the bow-window there is a desk,

sur lequel est un écritoire. Dans les tiroirs du
on which stands an ink-stand. In the drawers of the

pupitre il y a du papier à lettres, des enveloppes,
desk are — letter-paper, — envelopes,

et des timbres de poste. C'est ici que ma mère
and — postage-stamps. It is here that my mother

vient faire sa correspondance.
comes to write her letters.

Le mur du côté de la salle à manger, depuis la
The wall on the side of the dining-room, from the

porte jusqu'au coin, est occupé par un grand corps
door to the corner, is occupied by a large book-

de bibliothèque, dont les rayons sont remplis de
case of which the shelves are filled with

livres.
books.

Contre le mur au dessus du manteau de chemi-
Against the wall above the mantlepiece,

née est le portrait de ma grand'mère paternelle,
is the portrait of my grandmother paternal,

et contre le mur au dessus du secrétaire de mon
and against the wall above the secretary of my

père, est le portrait de mon grand-père paternel.
father, is the portrait of my grandfather paternal.

Les portraits de mes aïeuls du côté de ma mère
The portraits of my grand-parents on the side of my mother

sont des deux côtés de la fenêtre cintrée, l'un
are on the two sides of the bow-window, the one

à droite au dessus de l'ottomane, l'autre à gauche
on the right above the ottoman, the other on the left

au dessus du pupitre.
above the desk.

Au milieu de la pièce est une table couverte de
In the middle of the room is a table covered with

drap vert. Des fauteuils rangés autour de la table
green cloth. Some arm-chairs ranged around the table

et placés ça et là contre les murs, et un marchepied,
and placed here and there against the walls, and a foot-step,

qui sert à atteindre aux rayons supérieurs de la
which serves to reach to the shelves upper of the

bibliothèque, complètent le mobilier de ce que mon
book-case, complete the furniture of what my

père appelle son cabinet de travail.
father calls his study.

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### *147. La Salle à Manger.*

La salle à manger est à côté de la bibliothèque.
The dining-room is next to the library.

Elle a deux portes et une fenêtre cintrée, exacte-
It has two doors and a bow-window, pre-

ment pareille à celle de la pièce voisine. La porte
cisely similar to the one of the next room. The door

principale communique avec le corridor; puis
principal communicates with the hall; then

il y a une porte latérale qui donne dans la biblio-
there is a side-door which opens into the li-

thèque.
brary.

Voici les objets qui se présentent d'abord à la
Here are the objects which present themselves at first to the

vue, en entrant par la porte principale : au centre
eye, upon entering by the door principal : in the centre

une longue table à manger, des fauteuils placés
a long dining-table, — arm-chairs placed

à droite et à gauche ; deux buffets adossés au
to the right and to the left ; two side-tables set against the

mur du côté gauche ; plus loin, dans le coin près
wall on the side left ; farther on, in the corner near

de la fenêtre, un sofa ; et dans l'autre coin, vis à
the window, a sofa ; and in the other corner, oppo-

vis du sofa, une table. Entre la table et le sofa,
site the sofa, a table. Between the table and the sofa,

et en face de la fenêtre, est une jardinière, sur
and in front of the window, is a flower-stand, on

laquelle il y a un grand nombre de pots de fleurs.
which there are a great number of pots with flowers.

On remarque particulièrement les favorites de ma
One notices particularly the favorites of my

mère, les hyacinthes, les œillets, les géraniums, les
mother, — hyacinths, — carnations, — geraniums, —

roses. Les murs sont décorés de gravures dans
roses. The walls are adorned with engravings in

des cadres dorés. Sur le manteau de cheminée,
— frames gilded. On the mantlepiece

il y a des vases remplis de fleurs, une pendule, et
there are — vases filled with flowers, a time-piece, and

des statuettes en bronze.
— statuettes of bronze.

D'un côté de la porte principale est la porte de
On one side of the door principal is the servants'

service, et de l'autre, il y a un cabinet, où l'on
door, and on the other. there is a closet, in which they

met tout ce qui est nécessaire au service de la
put everything that is necessary to the service of the

table : la vaisselle, des plats de toute grandeur,
table: the plate, — dishes of every size,

des assiettes, des soupières, des saladiers, des
— plates, — soup-tureens, — salad-dishes, —

huiliers, des salières, des cafétières, des théières,
cruets, — salt-stands, — coffee-pots, — teapots,

des tasses et soucoupes, des sucriers, des beur-
— cups and saucers, — sugar-bowls, — butter-

riers, des cruches, des pots au lait, des cuillères,
dishes, — pitchers, — milk-pots, — spoons,

des couteaux et des fourchettes ; enfin, le linge
— knives and — forks ; finally, the table-

de table; les nappes, les serviettes, et autres choses
linen; — table-covers, — napkins, and other things

que je ne saurais nommer.
which I cannot name.

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### *148. La Cuisine.*

Il faut aussi faire une visite au sous-sol. Je ne
We must also pay a visit to the basement. I

vais pas souvent dans ce lieu souterrain, mais pour
do not go often in that place underground, but to

vous faire plaisir nous allons y descendre, et faire
you amuse we shall there go down, and pass

la revue de toute la batterie de cuisine.
in review all the kitchen apparatus.

Vous y verrez notre grosse cuisinière, qui règne
You there will see our stout cook, who reigns

avec une autorité suprême sur les pots et les poêles,
with an authority supreme over the pots and — pans.

Sa voix de stentor se fait entendre dans son do-
Her voice stentorian is heard in her do-

maine, dès que les choses ne vont pas à son gré.
main, as soon as — things do not go to her liking.

Si son aide, la laveuse d'écuelles, laisse tomber de
If her assistant, the washer of dishes, lets fall —

la graisse ou des cendres sur la toile cirée qui
— grease or — ashes on the oil-cloth which

couvre le plancher, ou qu'elle laisse traîner, hors
covers the floor, or lets lie about, out

de leurs places, le balai, le seau, le plumeau, la
of their places, the broom, the pail, the feather-duster, the

pelle, le fourgon ou les pincettes, la grosse Marie,
shovel, the poker or tongs, — stout Mary,

c'est ainsi que nous la nommons, la gronde, et
it is thus — we her call, her scolds, and

souvent lui donne du torchon sur les oreilles.
often to her gives it with the dish-cloth over the ears.

Elle veut que tout soit en bon ordre, et que chaque
She wants that all be in good order, and that every-

chose soit à sa place. Aussi faut-il vous dire que
thing be in its place. Also I must you tell that

la besogne est bien faite. Vous remarquerez
the business is well done. You will notice

aisément la propreté du fourneau avec ses fours, et
easily the neatness of the range with its ovens, and

l'éclat de tous les ustensils, tels que marmites,
the brilliancy of all the utensils, such as saucepans,

casseroles, poêllons, broches, rôtissoires, bouilloires,
stewpans, pipkins, spits, roasting-screens, kettles,

réchauds, écumoires, et chaudrons, tous étagés en
chafing-dishes, skimmers, and boilers, all disposed in

rangs luisants et polis.
rows shining and polished.

La pièce adjacente est le lavoir. La blanchisseuse
The room neighboring is the wash-room. The washerwoman

y est maintenant à faire la lessive. Les cuviers
there is now doing the washing. The wash-tubs

fixes ont des robinets pour l'eau froide et pour
stationary have — taps for cold and —

l'eau chaude. L'eau chaude est tirée du grand
hot water. The hot water is drawn from the large

chaudron de cuivre que vous voyez dans le coin
boiler of copper which you see in the corner

au dessus de l'évier. L'eau sale s'écoule dans les
above the sink. The water dirty runs off in the

égouts souterrains.
sewers underground.

Le repassage du linge se fait dans la chambre
The ironing of the linen is done in the room

à côté. Vous voyez à travers le vitrage les fers à
next. You see through the glass-windows the smoothing-

repasser, qui sont à chauffer. La lingère exa-
irons, which are heating. The seamstress exam-

mine le linge blanchi, rentré du blanchissage, et met
ines the linen cleaned come in from the washing, and puts

de côté les articles qui ont besoin d'être raccom-
aside the articles which have need of being mend-

modés. Mais en voilà assez. Remontons.
ed. But that is enough. Let us go up.

### *149. Ma Chambre.*

Venez, Lucie, suivez-moi ; nous allons monter
Come, Lucy, follow me; we will go up

à ma chambre. Nous y pourrons causer à notre
to my room. We there shall be able to chat at our

aise, sans qu'on vienne nous interrompre. Ici vous
ease, without any one coming us to interrupt. Here you

êtes chez moi, ma chère amie ; c'est ici ma retraite,
are at my home, my dear friend; this is — my bower,

où je viens méditer et rêver pendant mes heures
where I come to meditate and to muse during my hours

de loisir.
of leisure.

Voilà mon prie-Dieu, où je dis ma prière, le
There is my kneeling-stool, at which I say my prayers, in the

matin quand je me lève et le soir avant de me
morning when I rise and in the evening before I go to

coucher. Le lit où je couche a été acheté pour
bed. The bed in which I sleep has been bought for

moi quand je suis revenue de chez ma tante. Le
me when I came home from my aunt's. The

bois de lit est pareil à celui qui est dans la chambre
bedstead is similar to the one which is in the room

de ma mère ; la paillasse et les matelas sont de
of my mother; the straw-mattress and mattresses are of the

première qualité ; les draps de lit sont de batiste,
first quality; the sheets are of cambric,

et les couvertures sont douces au toucher. Le
and the blankets are soft to the touch. The

couvre-pied est d'édredon, le traversin et les oreil-
coverlet is of eider-down, the bolster and pil-

lers sont de duvet. Après les fatigues du jour, je
lows are of down. After the fatigues of the day, I

suis bien contente d'y reposer ma tête.
am very glad to there repose my head.

Le matin quand je m'éveille, j'entends gazouiller
In the morning when I awake, I hear chirp

les moineaux, qui viennent recueillir, des alléges
the sparrows, which come to gather up, from the sills

de mes fenêtres, les miettes de pain que j'y ai
of my windows, the crumbs of bread which I there have

émiettées la veille pour leur déjeuner du lende-
crumbled the day before for their breakfast for the next

main.
morning.

Je m'endors dès que je suis au lit ; mais quel-
I fall asleep as soon as I am in bed; but some-

quefois mon sommeil est troublé par le cauchemar.
times my sleep is disturbed by the nightmare.

Quand cela m'arrive, je me réveille en sursaut.
When that to me happens, I wake up with a start.

J'entends alors les chats miauler sous mes fenêtres,
I hear then the cats mew under my windows,

et les chiens aboyer dans l'écurie. Je me couvre
and the dogs bark in the stable. I to myself cover

la tête pour ne rien entendre ; car j'ai peur quand
the head in order not anything to hear; for I am afraid when

je me trouve seule dans l'obscurité.
I am alone in the dark.

Une fois réveillée, j'ai de la peine à me rendor-
Once waked up, I have some difficulty to fall asleep

mir, surtout quand j'entends les moustiques
again, especially when I hear the mosquitoes

bourdonner autour de ma cousinière. Je n'aime
buzz around my mosquito-net. I — like

point ces insectes, dont la piqure me fait bien
not these insects, whose — sting to me makes great
mal ; ni les mouches, qui me tourmentent quand
pain; nor the flies, which me torment when
je suis à l'étude.
I am studying.

Voilà ma chaise à bascule près de la croisée.
There is my rocking-chair near the window.
Dans l'après-midi, quand j'ai fini ma tâche, je m'y
In the afternoon, when I have finished my task, I there
assieds pour voir les oiseaux voltiger dans la cour,
sit down to see the birds fly about in the yard,
et les tourterelles descendre sur le toit de l'écurie.
and the turtle-doves alight on the roof of the stable.
J'aime à les voir se caresser et à les entendre
I like — them to see caress each other and — them to hear
roucouler.
coo.

Ici est le bureau où je prépare mes devoirs de
Here is the desk at which I prepare my school-
classe, et là est la commode dans laquelle je serre
task, and there is the chest of drawers in which I put away
mes effets. Maman est très-stricte ; elle ne veut
my things. Mamma is very strict; she does not wish
pas qu'on laisse traîner sur les chaises quoi que
that one leaves hanging upon the chairs anything
ce soit. Elle vient parfois rendre visite à ma
whatsoever. She comes sometimes to pay a visit to my
chambre à l'improviste, et elle serait mécontente
room unexpectedly, and she would be displeased
de voir la moindre chose hors de sa place.
— to see the least thing out of its place.

J'achèverai de vous laisser voir mon intérieur,
I will finish you to show my home,
en ouvrant ce cabinet, qui contient ma garde-robe :
by opening this closet, which contains my wardrobe :
robes, jupons, linge, chaussures, et le reste.
dresses, petticoats, linen, shoes, boots, and the rest.

# HISTORIETTES.

### *1. Les Pêches.*

Un ouvrier[1] de la campagne[2] rapporta[3] un jour à sa femme et à ses quatre enfants cinq belles pêches. Les enfants voyaient[4] ce fruit pour la première fois ; ils en admiraient[5] la fraîche couleur[6] et le fin duvet[7].

Le soir[8] le père leur dit[9] :

" Avez-vous mangé le beau fruit que je vous ai donné ce matin ?

—Oui, s'écria l'aîné[10], c'est excellent. Aussi[11] j'en ai[12] soigneusement[13] gardé le noyau. Je le planterai[14], et j'espère qu'il en sortira[15] un arbre.

—Bien, dit le père ; c'est une bonne chose que d'être économe[16] et de penser à l'avenir[17].

—Moi, dit le plus petit, j'ai tout de suite[18] mangé ma pêche, et ma mère m'a encore donné la moitié de la sienne[19]. C'était doux comme du miel[20].

—Ah ! répondit[21] le père, tu as été un peu gourmand[22]. Mais à ton âge, c'est pardonnable[23].

1. The figures refer to the notes, p. , etc. Words which have frequently occurred in the preceding lessons are not repeated in the notes.

Les années[24] te corrigeront[25], j'espère, de ce défaut[26].

—Moi, dit un troisième, j'ai ramassé[27] le noyau que mon petit frère avait jeté[28] par terre. Je l'ai brisé[29], et j'y ai trouvé une amande[30] qui avait le goût d'une noix[31]. Mais j'ai vendu[32] ma pêche, et avec l'argent que j'en ai reçu[33], je puis[34] en acheter[35] plusieurs autres quand j'irai[36] à la ville."

Le père secoua[37] la tête.

"Cela peut paraître[38] une ingénieuse idée, mais j'aimerais mieux[39] moins de calcul. Et toi, Edmond, as-tu goûté[40] ta pêche?

—Mon père, répondit Edmond, je l'ai portée[41] au fils de notre voisin, au pauvre Georges, qui est malade de la fièvre[42]. Il ne voulait[43] pas la prendre[44], mais je l'ai posée[45] sur son lit[46], et je me suis éloigné[47].

—Eh bien[48], mes enfants, demanda[49] le père, qui de vous a fait[50] le meilleur usage du fruit que je vous ai donné?"

Et trois des garçons s'écrièrent:

"C'est notre frère Edmond!"

Edmond ne disait rien, et sa mère l'embrassa[51] avec des larmes[52] dans les yeux[53].

### *2. Les Fraises.*

Un vieux soldat, qui avait une jambe de bois[1], arriva dans un village, où il tomba[2] subitement[3] malade. Ne pouvant[4] continuer sa route, il fut obligé[5] de se coucher[6] sur la paille[7] dans une grange[8], et il était fort à plaindre[9]. La petite Agathe[10], fille d'un vannier[11] très-pauvre, ressentit[12] la compassion la plus vive[13] pour le malheureux invalide[14]. Elle allait le voir[15] tous les jours, et chaque fois elle lui donnait vingt centimes[16].

Mais un soir l'honnête soldat lui demanda d'un ton fort inquiet[17] :

" Ma chère enfant, j'ai appris[18] aujourd'hui que vos parents sont pauvres. Dites-moi[19] donc franchement où vous trouvez tout cet argent ; car j'aimerais mieux mourir de faim[20] que d'accepter[21] un centime que vous ne pourriez me donner en bonne conscience[22].

—Oh ! répondit Agathe, soyez sans inquiétude[23]. Cet argent est légitimement[24] acquis[25]. Je vais à l'école dans le bourg[26] voisin. Pour y arriver,[27] il me faut[28] traverser un petit bois où il y a[29] une grande quantité de fraises. Chaque fois que j'y

passe, j'en remplis[30] un petit panier[31] que je vends[32] dans le bourg, et l'on m'en donne[33] vingt centimes. Mes parents savent bien[34] que je vous apporte cet argent, et ils ne s'y opposent point[35]. Ils disent souvent qu'il y a des gens[36] encore plus pauvres que nous, et que nous devons[37] leur faire autant de bien[38] que nos moyens[39] nous le permettent."

Le vieux soldat sentit[40] des larmes d'attendrissement[41] rouler de ses yeux[42] et mouiller ses moustaches[43].

"Généreuse enfant, s'écria-t-il, que le bon Dieu vous récompense[44], vous et vos parents, de ces sentiments d'humanité!"

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### *3. Les Cerises.*

Une jeune fille, qui s'appelait Sabine[1], et dont les parents[2] étaient très-riches, occupait une chambre meublée[3] avec beaucoup d'élégance, mais d'un aspect désagréable[4] à cause du désordre[5] qui y régnait[6]. Sabine ne la rangeait[7] jamais, et toutes les exhortations que sa mère lui faisait à cet égard[8] restaient infructueuses[9].

Un dimanche après-midi, Sabine achevait sa

toilette[10] et se disposait à sortir quand la fille du voisin lui apporta une corbeille remplie[11] de grosses cerises noires[12]. Comme la table, les chaises, la commode[13], et même les tablettes des fenêtres[14] étaient encombrées[15] de vêtements et d'autres objets, Sabine plaça provisoirement[16] la corbeille sur un fauteuil garni[17] d'une étoffe de soie bleue. Puis, elle alla se promener avec sa mère dans le village. Le soir, quand l'obscurité[18] fut venue, elle rentra à la maison et monta aussitôt[19] à sa chambre. Comme elle était fatiguée de la promenade qu'elle avait faite, elle se jeta[20] dans le fauteuil. Mais à peine y eut-elle pris place[21], qu'elle se releva brusquement[22] en poussant un grand cri d'effroi[23] : elle s'était assise précisément sur la corbeille de cerises. Au cri que la jeune fille avait jeté[24], sa mère accourut[25], une lumière à la main[26]. Quel spectacle[27] s'offrit alors à leurs yeux ! Les cerises étaient toutes écrasées[28], un jus noir coulait[29] de tous côtés le long du fauteuil[30], et la robe neuve de Sabine, une robe de taffetas blanc, en était tellement endommagée[31] qu'elle ne put dorénavant plus servir[32]. La mère voyant cela, réprimanda[33] sévèrement sa fille.

"Tu vois maintenant, ajouta-t-elle[34], combien il est nécessaire de ranger sa chambre, et de mettre chaque chose à sa place. Te voilà bien punie[35] de ta négligence, et de tes habitudes de désordre."

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### *4. Les Prunes.*

Un jour M^me^ de Halden était allée[1], avec ses quatre enfants, faire visite[2] à leur grand-père, qui les reçut dans son beau jardin. Le vieillard[3] apporta sur une feuille de vigne[4] quatre prunes, qui étaient jaunes[5] comme de l'or et aussi grosses que des œufs[6]. C'étaient les seules[7] qu'il eût trouvées mûres[8].

"Je vous laisse[9], leur dit-il en plaisantant[10], le soin de chercher[11] vous-mêmes un moyen de partager[12], sans fraction, ces quatre prunes entre[13] cinq personnes.

—Oh ! je m'en charge[14], répondit Lénore, la plus âgée des deux filles. Seulement[15], permettez-moi de combiner à ma guise[16] les nombres pairs avec les impairs[17]."

Alors elle prit[18] les quatre prunes et dit :

"Ma sœur, moi et une prune font trois[19] ; mes

deux frères et une prune font aussi trois ; deux prunes et maman font encore trois[20]. De cette manière le partage est exact, et il n'y a point de fraction."

Les frères et la sœur de Lénore furent enchantés de cette répartition[21]. Mais M^me^ de Halden, ravie de[22] l'ingénieuse combinaison que sa fille venait de faire[23], et surtout[24] de la bonté de cœur qu'elle venait de montrer[25], voulut[26] que chacun de ses enfants acceptât[27] une prune. Le grand-père donna, en outre[28], un beau bouquet à Lénore. "Car, dit-il, si l'ingénieux calcul de ma petite Lénore fait beaucoup d'honneur[29] à son esprit, il en fait plus encore[30] à son cœur filial."

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### *5. Le Pot de Miel.*

Un jour la mère de la petite Marguerite était fort occupée dans la cuisine, et elle dit :

"Mon enfant, va vite me chercher[1] un citron[2]. Voilà la clef du garde-manger[3]."

Quand la petite fille se trouva dans le garde-manger, elle le parcourut[4] des yeux avec une grande curiosité, pour voir s'il n'y avait pas

quelque friandise[5] dont elle pût[6] se regaler secrètement. Elle aperçut[7] bientôt sur une planche[8] un vase où elle savait[9] qu'il se trouvait du miel. Alors elle se hissa[10] sur la pointe des pieds aussi haut qu'elle put, pour atteindre[11] le pot et y plonger[12] le bout du doigt[13].

Mais à peine eut-elle introduit le doigt dans le vase qu'elle se sentit pincer[14] d'une manière horrible. Elle poussa[15] un cri de douleur, retira vivement[16] la main, et vit attachée à son doigt une grosse écrevisse[17], qui l'avait saisie[18] avec ses pinces[19] et qui ne voulait pas lâcher prise[20].

En effet[21], la mère avait vendu le miel quelques jours auparavant[22], et comme le pot se trouvait vide[23], elle y avait déposé une quantité d'écrevisses, circonstance[24] qu'elle seule connaissait.

Au cri de sa fille[25], la mère accourut[26] tout effrayée au garde-manger, dégagea[27] des pinces de l'écrevisse le doigt meurtri[28] de l'enfant, et dit:

"Que cette légère punition te soit[29] un avertissement utile. La friandise pourrait avoir pour toi des suites[30] bien plus funestes encore. Il n'y a que trop de gens[31] qui, après s'être habitués à ce

défaut pendant qu'ils étaient jeunes, ont dépensé[32] leur argent et détruit[33] leur santé en se livrant à ce mauvais penchant[34].

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### *6. Le Navet.*

Un pauvre journalier[1] avait tiré[2] de son potager[3] un navet d'une grosseur[4] extraordinaire, et qui faisait[5] l'admiration de tout le monde.

"Je vais le porter au château[6], dit-il, et en faire hommage[7] à M. le comte[8], car il aime extrêmement que l'on soigne[9] les champs et les jardins."

Il le porta donc au château. Le seigneur[10] le loua[11] beaucoup de[12] son zèle, le remercia de[12] son attention, et lui donna trois pièces d'or.

Un fermier[13] du même village, qui était très-riche, mais en même temps très-avare[14], entendit parler[15] de ce qui s'était passé[16].

"J'ai un veau[17] superbe, dit-il ; je vais à l'instant même[18] le conduire au château. Si M. le comte a donné trois pièces d'or pour un misérable navet, combien ne m'en donnera-t-il pas pour un veau comme le mien ?"

Aussitôt[19], il passa une corde au cou[20] de l'ani-

mal, le mena au château, et pria[21] le seigneur de l'accepter. Mais le comte, qui comprenait fort bien le mobile[22] secret de l'avare, refusa d'accepter le présent.

Cependant[23], le métayer[24] insista et continua de supplier[25] le seigneur de ne pas refuser un si modeste hommage. Le comte était un homme de grand sens.

"Eh bien, dit-il, puisque[26] vous le voulez absolument, j'accepte votre cadeau[27]. Mais, comme vous êtes si généreux envers[28] moi, je ne veux pas l'être moins envers vous. Aussi[29], je veux vous faire un présent qui m'a coûté[30] deux fois, et même trois fois autant[31] que la valeur de votre veau."

Après avoir achevé ces paroles, il offrit au paysan interdit[32] et consterné le gros navet dont il avait entendu parler.

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### 7. *La Probité Récompensée.*

Dans une petite campagne[1] vivait[2] naguère[3] une pauvre famille de bûcherons[4]; elle était composée du père, nommé Jean Morin, de la mère et d'une petite fille, seule enfant. À six ans[5] la petite

Marie lisait très-couramment et avait appris[6] toutes ses prières ; elle faisait[7] la joie et l'espérance de ses parents ; mais le malheur devait[8] frapper bientôt cette honnête famille, et détruire[9] son avenir de bien-être et de tranquilité.

Dans le courant du mois de juin, la mère Morin vint à mourir[10], et, deux mois après, son mari succombait[11] aussi, atteint[12] d'une pleurésie.

La petite Marie se trouvait donc orpheline avant l'âge de sept ans. Que pouvait devenir[13] cette malheureuse enfant, sans appui[14], sans asile ? Trop jeune encore, et trop faible pour garder les bestiaux[15] des fermes, elle dut[16] mendier pour soutenir sa triste existence.

On ne saurait[17] raconter les souffrances de la jeune Marie, les privations[18] de toutes sortes qu'elle eut à endurer[19] : le froid, la faim, le manque d'abri[20], et souvent des paroles dures et brutales[21].

Au milieu[22] de ces tribulations, Marie, douce et résignée, n'oublia[23] jamais d'élever son cœur vers Dieu, le vrai père des pauvres. Deux années s'écoulèrent[24] ainsi. Un matin, en passant sur la route de Tours, elle aperçut au bord[25] d'un fossé,

un portefeuille qu'elle eut soin[26] de ramasser, avec l'intention bien arrêtée[27] de le rendre[28] à celui qui l'avait perdu. Tandis[29] qu'elle réfléchissait aux moyens qu'elle emploierait[30] pour en découvrir[31] le maître, un roulier[32] vint à passer. Marie lui demanda un conseil. Le voiturier[33] ouvrit le portefeuille et reconnut[34], par les lettres qu'il contenait, qu'il appartenait[35] à M. le marquis de B.... On y trouvait, entre autres papiers[36], quarante mille francs en billets de banque[37]. "Il y a là une fortune, dit l'honnête roulier à l'enfant; mais nous ne devons point désirer le bien d'autrui[38], et tu as bien fait, mon enfant, de songer[39] à le rendre. Viens avec moi à Tours, et tu rendras toi-même le portefeuille."

"Arrivée[40] à Tours, la jeune fille se rendit[41] avec le roulier chez le marquis et lui présenta le portefeuille. Celui-ci[42] le reconnut en effet pour celui[43] qu'il avait perdu la veille[44].

"Votre probité mérite[45] une récompense, dit-il au roulier et à la jeune fille. Vous, père Simon, vous me devez[46] douze cents francs et les intérêts de deux ans; voici votre quittance[47]. Prenez[48], en

outre, ces dix mille francs, et qu'ils vous servent[49] a élever vos enfants dans des sentiments aussi honnêtes que les vôtres.

"Et vous, reprit-il[50], en s'adressant à Marie, vous me permettrez[51] de remplacer les parents que la mort vous a ravis[52]. Je n'avais qu'une enfant, qui aurait votre âge[53]; je l'ai perdue; remplacez-la; devenez[54] ma fille d'adoption, et bénissez[55] la mémoire de votre père, qui a su[56] vous inspirer des sentiments aussi probes[57]."

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### *8. L'Ogre.*

Deux petits garçons de la ville s'étaient égarés[1] au fond[2] d'une vaste forêt. Ils furent obligés de passer la nuit dans une auberge[3] isolée et de mauvaise apparence.

Vers minuit[4] ils entendirent parler[5] dans une chambre voisine[6] de celle où ils se trouvaient. Tous deux appliquèrent l'oreille à la muraille[8], pour écouter[9] ce qu'on disait. Ils entendirent distinctement ces paroles:

"Femme, tu auras soin[10] d'écurer le chaudron[11]

demain de bon matin[12], car je veux couper[13] la gorge à nos deux petits citadins[14]."

Les pauvres enfants faillirent[15] mourir de peur en entendant[16] le maître de la maison parler de la sorte, et ils se dirent[17] tout bas[18] l'un à l'autre :

"Hélas ! cet homme est assurément[19] un ogre." En disant ces mots, ils s'approchèrent[20] de la fenêtre et sautèrent[21] dans la cour pour se sauver[22]. Malheureusement, ils trouvèrent la porte fermée.

N'ayant aucun moyen d'échapper, ils se glissèrent[23] dans le trou aux porcs[24], et y passèrent le reste de la nuit dans une anxiété impossible à décrire[25]. Aux premières lueurs du matin[26], le maître de la maison entra dans la cour, ouvrit le trou aux porcs, se mit[27] à aiguiser son couteau, et s'écria :

"Allons[28], mes petits garçons, sortez[29] de là, car votre dernière heure est venue ! "

Les deux enfants poussèrent[30] un cri lamentable, et supplièrent[31] à deux genoux l'homme de ne pas leur ôter la vie[32]. Fort étonné[33] de les trouver dans l'étable à porcs[34], celui-ci leur demanda s'ils le prenaient[35] pour un ogre.

Les petits garçons lui répondirent :

"N'avez-vous pas dit vous-même, cette nuit, à votre femme, que vous nous couperiez la gorge ce matin ?"

Alors l'aubergiste[36] s'écria :

"Oh ! les petits insensés[37] que vous êtes ! Ce n'est pas à vous que je pensais[38]. Je voulais parler[39] de mes deux cochons de lait[40], que j'appelais, par badinage[41], mes deux petits citadins, parce que c'est dans la ville que je les ai achetés. Mais voilà ce qui arrive[42] quand on écoute aux portes ou aux murailles. On comprend mal[43] certaines choses, certaines autres nous suggèrent[44] de faux soupçons ; on se crée[45] de vaines inquiétudes et des craintes chimériques[46], et l'on s'attire souvent des chagrins[47] qui n'ont pas de cause.

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### *9. La Mendiante.*

Dans un temps de famine[1], par une rude et froide saison d'hiver[2], une pauvre femme inconnue[3] était entrée dans le village, et allait de porte en porte[4] demander l'aumône[5]. Ses vêtements étaient propres[6], mais tout usés et rapiécés[7] en divers endroits[8]. Comme la neige tombait en abondance, et

que le vent soufflait[9] avec force, elle avait serré[10] autour de sa tête un mouchoir, qui ne laissait à découvert[11] qu'une partie du visage. Elle tenait[12] à la main droite[13] un bâton, et au bras gauche[14] elle portait un panier.

Dans la plupart[15] des maisons on ne lui donnait[16] qu'une misérable aumône ; encore[17] la lui passait-on[18] simplement par la fenêtre ; il se trouva même quelques gens riches qui la renvoyèrent[19] avec dureté. Un seul villageois[20], l'un des moins aisés[21], la fit entrer[22] dans sa chambre, où régnait[23] une douce chaleur, et sa femme, qui venait de cuire[24] un gâteau, en donna un gros morceau à la pauvre mendiante.

Le lendemain , tous les gens à la porte desquels l'étrangère était venue[26] demander l'aumône, furent invités[27] à souper au château d'un seigneur fort riche, qui habitait[28] le village. Ils ne s'attendaient guère[29] à cet honneur. Et ce fut pour eux un sujet[30] de grand étonnement. Lorsqu'ils entrèrent dans la salle à manger, ils y virent[31] deux tables, dont l'une était chargée de mets délicats[32] et choisis ; l'autre, beaucoup plus grande, était couverte[33]

d'une quantité d'assiettes, sur lesquelles se trouvaient seulement, soit[34] un petit morceau de pain moisi[35], soit[36] une couple de pommes de terre, soit une poignée de son[37] ; sur quelques-unes même il n'y avait rien du tout[38].

Alors la dame du château leur dit :

" Cette mendiante déguisée[39] qui s'est présentée hier à votre porte, c'était moi.

" Dans le temps de détresse[40] où nous sommes, et où le pauvre a tant de peine[41] a trouver de quoi vivre[42], j'ai voulu mettre à l'épreuve[43] votre bienfaisance. Les deux braves gens que voici[44] m'ont permis[45] de me réchauffer[46] à leur foyer, et m'ont nourrie[47] aussi bien qu'ils l'ont pu. C'est pourquoi[48] ils souperont aujourd'hui avec moi, et je leur ferai une pension[49] pour le reste de leurs jours. Quant[50] à vous autres, régalez-vous des aumônes que vous m'avez faites ; vous les trouverez là, sur ces assiettes. Que ce qui vous arrive aujourd'hui soit[51] pour vous une utile leçon, et réfléchissez qu'il vous sera fait[52], dans l'autre monde, selon[53] ce que vous aurez fait, dans celui-ci, à votre prochain[54]."

### *10. La Cigale et la Fourmi.*

La cigale ayant chanté
Tout l'été,
Se trouva fort dépourvue
Quand la bise[2] fut venue:
Pas un seul petit morceau
De mouche[3] ou de vermisseau[4].
Elle alla crier famine[5]
Chez la fourmi, sa voisine,
La priant de lui prêter
Quelque grain pour subsister
Jusqu'à la saison nouvelle.
Je vous paîrai[6], lui dit-elle,
Avant l'août[7], foi d'animal[8],
Intérêt et principal.
La fourmi n'est pas prêteuse[9],
C'est là son moindre défaut[10].
Que faisiez-vous au temps chaud?
Dit-elle à cette emprunteuse[11].
Nuit et jour, à tout venant[12],
Je chantais, ne vous déplaise[13].
Vous chantiez! j'en suis fort aise[14].
Eh bien! dansez maintenant.

# PART THIRD,

CONTAINING

A CORRECT ENGLISH VERSION OF THE FRENCH EXERCISES IN PART FIRST AND PART SECOND.

## A CORRECT ENGLISH VERSION OF THE FRENCH EXERCISES IN PART FIRST AND PART SECOND.

### *2. Charles and Mary.* (Page 20.)

Who has Mary's thimble?—Charles has Mary's thimble.—Where is Charles?—Charles is here.—Where is Charles's key?—Charles's key is there.—The thimble and the key.

### *4. Papa and Mamma.* (Page 21.)

I see papa and mamma on the sofa.—Here are Charles and Mary.—There is Charles's key on the table.—Where is the chair?—The chair is under the table.—Who is there?—It is Ann or Eliza.

### *7. The Father, Mother, and Child.* (Page 22.)

I see a man, a woman, and a child.—The child has an orange.—The man is the father of the child.—The woman is the mother of the child.—The woman is at the door of the house.—There is a bench under the tree.—I see a garden yonder.

### *9. The Garden Gate.* (Page 23.)

I see the gate of the garden.—The man has the key of the garden.—He is going to the garden.—There is the child at the bench.—Has he an orange?—The woman has a satchel in her hand.—Where is she going?—She is going into the house.

### *12. Henry's Boat.* (Page 24.)

I have a brother and a sister.—My brother's name is Henry.—My sister's name is Julia.—Henry has a boat; Julia has a doll.—Henry's boat is in the water.—Does it go well?—It goes very well.

### *14. My Uncle and Aunt.* (Page 25.)

I see your father and mother yonder.—Your father is my uncle.—Your mother is my aunt.—I am your cousin.—Julia is my cousin.—There is Henry at the water; is he playing with his boat?—Does Julia play with her doll?—I am going home.—That is well.

### *17. The Dog Turco.* (Page 26.)

I see a large dog; it is a good dog.—It is called Turco.—There is a large cow; it is a good cow.—Julia has a kitten.—Her kitten is very pretty.—Julia is my little cousin.—I have a good little horse.—My little horse goes very well.

### *19. The Friends.* (Page 27.)

I see a boy and a girl.—He is a very good boy.—He is my friend.—His sister is a good girl.—She is my sister's friend.—What have you?—I have my little boat.—Where are you going?—I am going to the water with Turco.

### *22. The Walk.* (Page 28.)

I am going for a walk with my uncle.—Do you know that gentleman?—Yes, uncle; that is Mr. Lambert.—That lady is his wife.—That young lady is his daughter.—That child is his son Henry.—Henry, are you my friend?

### *24. The Uncle and the Little One.* (Page 29.)

Are you tired, Mary?—No, uncle; I am not tired.—Where is your friend Anne?—I do not see her.—She is not here; she is sick.—Do you know that man?—Yes, I know him well.—Where is your bag, my dear child?—I have it; here it is.

### *27. The Nursery.* (Page 30.)

Where are you?—We are in the nursery.—Where are the books; have you them?—They are here; I have them.—The pens are on the table, with the copy-books.—We have written.—They have read very well.

### *29. Studying.* (Page 31.)

The children are studying.—I have lost my pencils.—Your brother has found your pencils.—Eliza has not brought her books.—My friends, I saw your uncle and cousins.—Anne saw our uncle and cousins.—Do you know the lesson?—I do not know it well.—These children do not know their lessons.

### *32. To School.* (Page 32.)

What day is to-day?—To-day is Monday.—It is nine o'clock.—I am going to school.—What books have you there?—They are my books.—What lessons have we?

### *34. The Days of the Week.* (Page 33.)

How many days are there in a week ?—There are seven days in a week.—On Sunday I go to church.—On Monday I go to school.—On Tuesday I take a music lesson.—On Wednesday I go to see my aunt.—On Thursday I receive my friends.—On Friday I go out with mamma.—On Saturday I go to walk with papa.

### *37. In the Parlor.* (Page 34.)

Good day, Mr. Lambert ; I saw you this morning.—Good day, Mary. Where did you see me ?—I saw you in Bridge street.—I went shopping with my uncle.—I know it.—He bought you something ; did he not ?—Who told you that ?—You told it to the children, and they told me.

### *39. The Present.* (Page 35.)

Charles, uncle made me a present.—He bought you a ring.—Eliza told me so.—You must not say anything to Henrietta.—He did not buy anything for her.—For whom did he buy the pretty pencil-case ?—I believe that he bought it for your brother.—There he is, and your sister Ann, too.—I am going to speak to them.—You must speak French.

### *42. At Breakfast.* (Page 36.)

Good morning, papa and mamma; I am hungry.—So am I, mamma; I am hungry and thirsty.—There is bread and butter, my children.—Will you have some meat, Charles ?—No, mamma; I thank you.—Do you drink milk, Mary ?—No, mamma; water, if you please.—I do not like milk.

### *44. After the Meal.* (Page 37.)

I have breakfasted well.—What did you eat ?—I ate bread and meat.—I drank water.—We had some eggs.—Little Henry ate an egg.—Did you have any fruit ?—We had oranges.—I like oranges.

### *47. At a Picnic.* (Page 38 )

We will take lunch here under the trees.—I brought some good cake and jelly.—Charles brought apples and pears.—I have no knife. Where are the forks ?—We did not bring any forks.—Who has the glasses and cups ?—Mary has them in her basket.

### *49. At the Banquet.* (Page 39.)

Will you have a piece of cake and some jelly?—Yes; but I have no glass.—There are cups on the bench.—I have drunk a cup of good milk.—Are you going for water?—I have been to the brook for water.—Have we sugar and lemons?—Yes; but we have no spoons.—I beg your pardon; we have some small spoons.

### *52. The Dance on the Sward.* (Page 40.)

We are going to dance on the grass.—Come, Caroline, will you dance with me?—There is my cousin. I am going to dance with him.—She will not dance with you.—I have often danced with her.—We will play ball.—Come; will you play with us?—I am going to play with them.

### *54. The Return.* (Page 41.)

We are going to return home.—I am going to my house.—You are going to your house; are you not?—Henry is going to his house, and Julius is going with him.—Julia is going to her aunt's; her mother is there.—You are going home; that is well.—We are going with you.—Our friends are going too.

### *57. At Work.* (Page 42.)

What are you making?—I am making something pretty.—I want some black thread; have you any?—I have some; there is some in my bag.—There is some black and some white.—Is there silk thread?—There is some silk and some cotton.

### *59. The Canary-Birds.* (Page 43.)

Is there a canary-bird in that cage?—There are two.—My aunt likes birds; she has five.—She is up-stairs, in her room.—My mother is there too.—Are your sisters there?—No; they are not there.—Julia is down-stairs, and Mary is out.—Is there anybody in the parlor?—No; there is nobody there.

### *62. Under the Trees.* (Page 44.)

Charles, are you older than your cousin?—No; I am younger than he.—But he is as tall as I.—How old are you?—I am nine years old, and my cousin is ten.—Are you as strong as he?—Oh, yes; he is not so strong as I.

### *64. The Race.* (Page 45.)

Can you run as fast as he ?—I can run faster than he.—Are you as far advanced in your studies ?—No ; he is farther advanced than I am.—Why is he farther advanced than you ?—Because he studies more than I.—Do you not study much ?—Yes ; but not so much as Charles does.

### *67. Mine and Thine.* (Page 46.)

To whom does this handkerchief belong ?—It belongs to me.—I beg your pardon ; it is mine. Julia has taken yours.—There is hers upon the chair.—You have my parasol ; Ann has yours.—She left hers up-stairs.—To whom do these gloves belong ?—I believe that they are mine.

### *69. The New Clothes.* (Page 47.)

Your new bonnet is beautiful.—It is more beautiful than mine.—That new coat is fine ; it is a very fine coat.—Her new dress is as beautiful as yours.—There are some fine silk cravats.—To whom do these old shoes belong ?—Your old boots are down-stairs with ours.—They have a handsome house.—Yours is as handsome as theirs.

### *72. The Choice.* (Page 48.)

My bonnet is new ; Julia's is old.—Which one is the best ?—My dress is silk ; Mary's is woolen.—Which one do you like best ?—Here are cotton stockings, and there are woolen stockings.—Which ones will you have, the cotton ones, or the woolen ones ?—Here are my rings, and there are Mary's.—Which ones do you think are the prettiest ?

### *74. These and Those.* (Page 49.)

This coat belongs to me ; that one belongs to Julius.—I like this one better than that one. This dress is silk ; that one is woolen.—I like this one better than that one.—These stockings are cotton ; those are woolen.—These are better than those.—These cups are prettier than those.—I like these better than those.

### *77. The Salutation.* (Page 50.)

Do you know the lady who bowed to us ?—She is the same lady whom you have seen at our house.—She is the one whose child died a few days ago.—There is a gentleman who bows to everybody.—That

is a gentleman whom I see every day.—He is the one of whom my father has spoken at table.—He has several daughters, all of whom I know.—I see them every time that I go to see my aunt.

### *79. An Acquaintance.* (Page 51.)

There is a gentleman who often comes to see us.—He is an acquaintance of my uncle.—I have seen him at my uncle's when I have gone there.—They came from Paris together.—They arrived here a few weeks ago.—My parents have left for the country.—My sisters have gone out; Charles is at home alone.—I remained at home all the morning.

### *82. The Visit.* (Page 52.)

The bell rang and nobody has opened the door.—I beg your pardon; the girl has gone.—They ask for somebody who does not live here.—I know the person whose address they ask for.—No scholar knew how to answer this question.—They asked every one; all the class missed it.—I know all; they have told me everything.

### *84. On Horseback and in a Carriage.* (Page 53.)

Our neighbors have been in Paris.—They resided there for a long time.—Their children speak French as well as you do.—They have lived here for a few months.—They drive out every day.—We have lived here a long time.—My cousins are coming here this afternoon.—They are coming on horseback, and are going to stay until to-morrow.

### *87. Sunrise.* (Page 54.)

I rise at sunrise.—Henry goes to bed early, and rises late.—He is still in bed; he sleeps till eight o'clock.—Julius is up, but he is not dressed yet.—Charles has washed himself; he is dressing now.—My father is up and has gone out long since.—He is soon going to come in to breakfast.

### *89. The Departure.* (Page 55.)

I must remain here; it is too cold to go out.—I rose this morning before six o'clock.—I washed myself and came down immediately.—My sister was already in the parlor.—She was to leave after breakfast.—The carriage was before the door.—It was so cold, and she had a sore throat.—I had toothache.—My mother had a headache.

### *92. On the Ice.* (Page 56.)

Yesterday, we had a pleasant time ; we were on the ice.—Our friends were there with us.—They had their skates ; they were skating.—You passed us ; you were in a sleigh.—You were going well ; you had good horses.—We went along at a good rate, but we were cold.—We were warm ; we were running continually.—We amused ourselves well.

### *94. The Weather.* (Page 57.)

It is bad weather ; it rains.—Yesterday it was cold ; it froze.—Last night it snowed.—This morning the sidewalks were covered with snow.—I like snow better than rain.—Do you know what makes that noise ?—Yes ; it is the wind in the chimney.—You must not tell Charles what I told you.

### *96. Mamma's Birthday.* (Page 58.)

I shall have a pleasant time to-morrow ; it will be mamma's birthday.—I will make a large nosegay which I will present to her.—I shall carry it to her room when she has risen.—She will be well pleased when she sees me.—And I shall be happy when I see her smile.—I shall not go to school ; I shall stay at-home.—I shall receive my friends ; you will be among them.—You will come to see me with your parents.

### *99. The Evening Party.* (Page 59.)

We shall have company at our house in the evening.—All our friends will be there, and we shall dance.—We shall amuse ourselves all the evening.—My cousins will come there with their parents.—You will see them ; you will make their acquaintance.—They will congratulate mamma ; they will gladden her heart.—She will be adorned with jewels and flowers.—And as for me, I shall be as happy as I can be.

### *102. The Governess.* (Page 60.)

Henry, go for your book and come and say your lesson.—Do your task before you go to play.—Mary, go and find Charles, if you please.—Tell him that some one is asking for him.—Do not tell him that it is I.—Do me the pleasure to make haste.—Do not make me wait, I pray you.—Pay attention to what I say.—Listen to me attentively, and keep still.—Take care of all my things, will you ?—See that no one touches them.—Let us be reasonable, and obey our governess.

### *104. Charles and Mary—Continued.* (Page 63.)

Where are Charles and Mary ?—They are there, at the table.—What is on the table ?—It is Charles's key.—What has Charles on his finger ?—He has Mary's thimble on his finger.—Whom do you see on the sofa ?—I see papa and mamma on the sofa.—What is that against the wall ?—It is a small picture.—What is in the middle of the room ?—There is a table in the middle of the room.

### *106. The Father, Mother, and Child—Continued.* (Page 64.)

What is there near the bench, under that tree ?—There is a child, who has an orange in its hand.—Who is that man, who is going yonder ?—He is the child's father ; he is going to the garden.—Is the garden-gate open ?—No ; but he has the key ; he is going to open it.—And who is that woman there ?—She is the man's wife, and the child's mother.—Where is she going with her satchel ?—She is going to carry her satchel into the house.—What is there next to the door of the house ?—There is a little window next to the door.

### *108. Henry's Boat—Continued.* (Page 65.)

Who are those children ?—They are my brother and sister.—What are their names ?—My brother's name is Henry, and my sister's name is Julia.—What is Henry holding in his hand ?—It is a rope, which is attached to his boat.—And what is Julia holding on her knees ?—She is holding a doll on her knees.—What is she doing with her doll ?—She is playing with it, and is looking at Henry's boat.—Whom do you see over there, on the bridge ?—My father and mother, who are coming this way.

### *110. The Dog Turco—Continued.* (Page 66.)

There is a beautiful dog, what is his name ?—That is my uncle's dog ; his name is Turco.—To whom does that beautiful cow belong ?—That cow belongs to my aunt.—What is Julia holding in her arms ?—It is a kitten which my aunt gave her.—There is a pretty little horse ; to whom does it belong ?—That is my horse ; I ride upon it every day.—Do you know that little boy and girl yonder ?—Yes ; the boy is my friend ; he comes to see me.—The little girl is his sister ; she comes to play with Julia.—We will go to the water with my little boat.

### *112. The Walk—Continued.* (Page 67.)

It is fine weather this morning; let us go for a walk.—Let us turn towards the boulevards.—There is a gentleman and lady whom you know.—They are our neighbors with their children.—There are many people before that store.—We will go in and see what they sell there. —What is in those pretty boxes?—There are pocket-handkerchiefs in them.—There is a handsome fan; what is the price of it?—This fan is worth three dollars with the box.—If you like it, Mary, I will buy it for you.—You are very kind, uncle; I thank you very much.

### *114. The Nursery—Continued.* (Page 68.)

We have finished our tasks for to-morrow.—Will you tell us a story?—I must first see what you have done.—I have made a drawing; here it is.—A horse; that is well done; I am pleased with it.—And you, Mary, have you written your page?—I have finished, but I have not succeeded well.—The ink is not good; it is too thick.—You must try to do better next time.—Anne, have you studied your lesson?—Yes ma'am, I know it by heart.—Then I shall read you a pretty story.

### *116. To School—Continued.* (Page 69.)

At what time do you go to school?—I go at nine o'clock in the morning.—At what time do you come home?—I come home at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Are you occupied all the time you are there?—We have half an hour recess at noon.—How many scholars are there in your class?—I believe there are fifteen.—On what days do you take your music lesson?—I take it Mondays and Thursdays.—What do you do Saturdays?—I go out with my father, or I go to see my friends.

### *118. In the Parlor—Continued.* (Page 70.)

This is Thursday, Mary, your reception-day.—Mr. Lambert, I am glad to see you.—How is Mr. Lambert?—My health is good, Miss; how is yours?—Thank you, sir, I am well; and Mrs. Lambert?—She is indisposed; she will not be here.—Did Louisa remain with her mother?—I beg your pardon; she will come with her brother.—I met you yesterday, you and your uncle.—I saw you, but not until you had passed.—We were going shopping.—My uncle was so kind as to buy me a fan.

### *120. At Breakfast—Continued.* (Page 71.)

Has the breakfast bell rung?—It has just rung, and I am not yet dressed.—Well then, make haste; I am very hungry.—Do not wait for me; go down; I will follow you.—Good morning, mamma; we are a little late.—It is my fault; I rose a little too late.—Do you take coffee, niece?—Thank you, aunt, I take tea.—Will you have meat or fish?—I will eat a little fish.—And you, Pauline, what will you have?—I will take an egg, mamma, and a cup of milk.

### *122. At a Picnic—Continued.* (Page 72.)

Oh, how nice it is here under the trees!—Let us sit down on this bench and take lunch.—Put your basket near the tree and unpack it.—Here are cakes and all kinds of good things.—Hand round the napkins, and take the glasses out of the basket.—Put them on the grass, here before us.—Pour out some lemonade, and give me a glass of it.—Let us go to the brook for water.—The water from the brook is cool and good.—Carve the chicken and pass the plates.—We have forgotten the forks; there are none.—That is nothing; let us use our fingers.

### *124. The Dance on the Sward—Continued.* (Page 73.)

If we could dance, that would be charming.—I thought of that; I brought my violin.—Let us dance a quadrille here in the shade.—Gentlemen, choose partners; take your places.—You two, place yourselves opposite Henry and Mary.—How so, Frederick, are you to be master of ceremonies?—Why not? some one must be.—But do you know how to call off the figures?—Undoubtedly; I learned that at dancing-school.—For instance: "Forward two," "Chassez."—"Balance," and so forth.—Here we are; that will do; let us begin.

### *126. At Work—Continued.* (Page 74.)

How is the work progressing? does it advance?—It is advancing rapidly; I shall finish it to-morrow.—I have still a few flowers to work.—I shall need silk of different colors.—Will you buy me a few skeins?—There are several spools of silk in your box.—They are not the shades which I want.—I don't know what I have done with my scissors.—There are your scissors in your work-box.—Are there more needles like this one?—There are needles and pins in that drawer.—Will you hand me that penknife, if you please?

### *128. Under the Trees—Continued.* (Page 75.)

Do you see the two boys who are running yonder?—I see them run; they are my cousins.—John runs the faster, and he is the younger. —What is the difference in their ages?—Charles is ten years, and John is nine.—Charles is not strong, he is often sick.—That is why he does not go to school at present.—He is not so far advanced as his brother.—Because he cannot study much.—He has had sore eyes for a long time.—They are going to the woods; shall we follow them?—I believe it is time to return home.

### *130. Mine and Thine—Continued.* (Page 76.)

Do you know where my umbrella is, Charles?—Yes, yours and mine are at school.—Eliza will not need hers; take it.—Here is a lesson which I think is very difficult.—Mine is as difficult as yours.—Every scholar thinks his is difficult.—Where are my overshoes; do you know?—Yours and mine are down-stairs.—The servant carried them away to clean them.—Tell her to bring them to us immediately. —We want them; we are going out.—We are going to call upon our friends.

### *132. The Choice—Continued.* (Page 77.)

Look at the pretty things, the necklaces and the crosses.—Look, examine, and take your choice.—Here is a gold cross, and there is a chain.—I will take both; those things go together.—You are right to choose as you do.—And which of these two bonnets do you like best? —I like the one with the blue ribbons better than the other.—Which of these ribbons do you think are the prettiest?—I think these are prettier than those.—Tell me which watch is the best?—The gold one is better than the silver one.—We think alike; I am glad of it.

### *134. The Salutation—Continued.* (Page 78.)

Who is that lady to whom you just bowed?—She is a relative of ours; she lives near here.—She is the one whose little girl died the other day.—You knew her; she used to go to our school.—We used to call her "Little Close the Eye."—Because she looked as if she was asleep when she was reading.—She was a good girl whom everybody liked.—When did your aunt return from the country?—She arrived in town last night.—My cousin Charles came back to town with her.—My cousins remained in the country.—Do not forget to tell Charles to call on me.

### *136. The Visit—Continued.* (Page 79.)

Did you hear the bell ring?—Mary has gone to open the door.—It is a gentleman who asks for your father.—Show him into the parlor, and ask him to be seated.—I believe your father is out.—No matter. Did he give you his card?—Here it is. His name is Mr. La Borde.—He is a man with white hair, who looks like a physician.—It is the old gentleman whom my father expected.—You will have to tell him that papa is not in.—Ask him to have the kindness to call again to-morrow.—Tell him that papa is always at home at noon.

### *138. Sunrise—Continued.* (Page 80.)

This morning I rose before sunrise.—From my window I saw the sun rise.—I washed and dressed myself.—Then I came down to breakfast.—My mother and sister were in the dining-room.—Breakfast was on the table; we were in a hurry.—My mother and sister were going to start.—After breakfast they left in a carriage.—My mother has gone to take my sister to L. . . .—My sister is to enter a boarding-school there.—She is going to stay there for two or three years.—When she returns, she will speak French.

### *140. On the Ice—Continued.* (Page 81.)

Henry, which season do you like best?—Winter, because then we go skating.—And when there is snow on the ground we go sleigh-riding.—I do not like winter; I like summer better.—In summer we are in the country, and that is very pleasant.—We do not go to school, and we amuse ourselves all the time.—It is too warm in summer; I like autumn better.—In autumn it is not so warm, and you feel better. – To me spring is the most beautiful season.—Then the grass shoots up anew, the earth grows green again.—The flowers spring up and the birds sing.—Everything revives and everything rejoices.

### *142. Mamma's Birthday—Continued.* (Page 82.)

Which day of the year do you like best?—The tenth of June, the anniversary of mamma's birthday.—Then I like the fifteenth of May almost as much.—That is the anniversary of papa's birthday.—We also celebrate the sixteenth of April.—It is the anniversary of my parents' wedding-day.—I like Christmas; it is our Saviour's birthday.—On that day my uncles and aunts dine with us.—And then I like

New Year's Day ; it is the day for presents.—Do you not like the fourth of July, the national festival ?—I like the day and the fire-works which they set off in the evening.—But I do not like the noise of the crackers and fire-arms.

### *143. A Visit to the Market.* (Page 83.)

Last Saturday I went to the market with my father. I saw there all kinds of vegetables and fruits in large quantities. There were cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes, ears of corn, turnips, carrots, onions, beans, and peas.

There were also heaps of melons, barrels of apples and pears, bags of nuts, baskets of peaches and plums, boxes of oranges, lemons, figs, dates, and grapes.

On another side was butchers' meat,: beef, veal, mutton, and lamb. Farther on was poultry : turkeys, hens, chickens, geese, ducks, and pigeons.

Around the market were standing wagons and carts, which had brought all these things.

Everywhere there was a great crowd of people, some of whom had come to sell, others to buy. They all talked constantly. The noise of voices was truly deafening.

My father wished to take me to the fish-market, but I begged him to take me home again. I was very tired, and so confused that I could not have found my way back, if my father had not been with me.

### *144. Our House.* (Page 85.)

Our house is large and convenient. My father had it built for us a few years ago. It has four stories and a basement. Below the basement is the cellar, where the coal and firewood are kept. In the cellar is a furnace which heats the whole house, by sending hot air into all the apartments, through pipes inclosed in the masonwork of the walls. These pipes, which are of sheet-iron or tin plate, lead to openings made in the walls of the rooms ; these openings are called registers. You can open and shut them as you wish.

The basement, which is three feet lower than the level of the street, contains the kitchen and the pantries, and also a large room for the use of the servants.

On the first floor are the parlor, library, and dining-room. On the second floor, in the front of the house, is my parents' room, and in

the back, are my room and the nursery. The bath-room is in the centre, between the back room and the front room.

On the third floor there are four sleeping-rooms, and on the fourth, there are two, and a large open place, which is called a garret, where all kinds of things are put.

The house has two front doors. One is the basement door. It is in the area below the stoop. To reach it you have to go down four steps. The other door leads to the first floor. It is reached by means of a stone stoop, consisting of eight steps. This door opens into the vestibule. A second door gives access to the interior of the house. Upon entering the hall you have before you, on the left hand, the large staircase which leads to the second story, and on the right, the door of the parlor. Going straight on by the hand-rail which borders the basement staircase, you reach the dining-room door, having on your right a second parlor door, and on your left the servants' staircase, which leads up to the second story, and terminates at the landing in front of the bath-room.

The water is carried into all the bedrooms on the second and third stories. There are stationary wash-basins of marble, each having two faucets, one for cold, and the other for hot water.

The house is lighted by gas. From the cellar to the garret, wherever it is necessary, there are gas-pipes, to which are attached chandeliers, tubes, or brackets of metal, with gas-burners.

There is a yard behind the house, and at the end of the yard are the stable and coach-house, which open into a lane, running to a wide street which crosses the street in which we live at a short distance from our door.

### *145. The Parlor.* (Page 89.)

Our parlor is much longer than it is broad. It has two windows which look into the street, two doors that communicate with the hall, and at the lower end a large sliding-door, through which you enter the library.

The ceiling is very high, and frescoed. The walls are covered with paper, the delicate color of which sets off the gilding of the cornices. The floor is covered with a carpet for which my father sent to England.

The furniture, which was renewed last year, has all the gloss of freshness. Sofas, arm-chairs, chairs, stools, tables, consoles, etageres, gueridons, a large piano, and a few statues, which represent gods

and goddesses of antiquity, all arranged with art and good taste, please the eye by their variety.

On the mantlepieces, the consoles, the etageres, and the gueridons, are statuettes, vases, and fancy articles. The windows are hung with silk and lace curtains, and the space between them is covered with a mirror which reaches from the ceiling to the floor. The walls are adorned with oil paintings, among which are the portraits of my father and mother, which are perfect likenesses.

Two large chandeliers, hanging from the ceiling, stretch forth their branches on all sides, and help to form an ensemble which at first seems confused, but which is picturesque and very pleasing, particularly in the evening, when, the gas being lighted, the numerous jets of the chandeliers send forth a flood of light, which dazzles the eyes.

### *146. The Library.* (Page 91.)

Let us now enter the library by the door which is at the lower end of the parlor. The large bow-window which is opposite the door, at the other extremity of the room, looks into the yard. This door to the left communicates with the dining-room.

The large cupboard on the right, which fills the space between the wall and the mantlepiece, contains a large number of rare objects, which my father has collected during his several visits to Europe.

On the mantlepiece are two busts and a time-piece. On the other side of the mantlepiece, set against the wall, is a secretary, at which my father is in the habit of working in the morning.

Against the wall to the right of the bow-window is an ottoman, where my mother often comes to rest herself and to converse with my father, when he is seated at his secretary.

To the left of the bow-window there is a desk, on which is an inkstand. In the drawers of the desk are letter-paper, envelopes, and postage-stamps. This is where my mother comes to write her letters.

The wall on the side toward the dining-room, from the door to the corner, is occupied by a large book-case, the shelves of which are filled with books.

Against the wall, over the mantlepiece, is the portrait of my paternal grandmother, and against the wall above my father's secretary, is the portrait of my paternal grandfather. The portraits of my grandparents on my mother's side are on the two sides of the bow window, one on the right, above the ottoman, the other on the left, above the desk.

In the middle of the room is a table covered with green cloth. Some arm-chairs ranged around the table and placed here and there against the walls, and a foot-step, which is used to reach the upper shelves of the book-case, complete the furniture of what my father calls his study.

### *147. The Dining-room.* (Page 93.)

The dining-room is next to the library. It has two doors and a bow-window, precisely similar to the one in the next room. The principal door communicates with the hall; then there is a side-door which opens into the library.

The following are the objects which first present themselves to the eye, on entering by the principal door: in the centre a long dining-table, arm-chairs placed to the right and to the left; two side-tables set against the wall on the left side; farther on, in the corner near the window, a sofa; and in the other corner, opposite the sofa, a table. Between the table and the sofa, and in front of the window, is a flower-stand, on which there are a great many pots with flowers.

You notice particularly my mother's favorites, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, and roses. The walls are adorned with engravings in gilded frames. On the mantlepiece are vases filled with flowers, a time-piece, and statuettes of bronze.

On one side of the principal door is the servants' door, and on the other there is a closet, in which everything is kept that is necessary for the table; the plate, dishes of every size, plates, soup-tureens, salad-dishes, cruets, salt-stands, coffee-pots, tea-pots, cups and saucers, sugar-bowls, butter-dishes, pitchers, milk-pots, spoons, knives and forks; finally, the table-linen, table-covers, napkins, and other things, which I cannot name.

### *148. The Kitchen.* (Page 95.)

We must also pay a visit to the basement. I do not often go in that underground place, but to amuse you we shall go and pass in review all the kitchen apparatus.

You will see our stout cook, who reigns with supreme authority over the pots and pans. Her stentorian voice is heard in her domain as soon as things do not go to her liking. If her assistant, the dish-washer, lets grease or ashes fall on the oil-cloth which covers the floor, or lets the broom, the pail, the feather-duster, the shovel,

the poker or tongs lie about out of their places, stout Mary, as we call her, scolds her, and often gives it to her over the ears with the dish-cloth.

She wants everything to be in good order and in its place. I must also tell you that the work is well done. You will easily notice the neatness of the range, with its ovens, and the brightness of all the utensils, such as saucepans, stewpans, pipkins, spits, roasting-screens, kettles, chafing-dishes, skimmers, and boilers, all disposed in shining and polished rows.

The room adjoining is the wash-room. The washerwoman is there now doing the washing. The stationary wash-tubs have taps for cold and hot water. The hot water is drawn from the large copper boiler which you see in the corner above the sink. The dirty water runs off in the sewers underground.

The ironing is done in the next room. You see through the glass windows the smoothing-irons, which are heating. The seamstress examines the clean linen which has come in from the washing, and puts aside the articles which need mending. But enough of this. Let us go up again.

### *149. My Room.* (Page 98.)

Come, Lucy, follow me; we will go up to my room. We shall be able to chat there at our ease, without any one coming to interrupt us. Here you are at my home, my dear friend; this is my bower, where I come to meditate and muse during my leisure hours.

There is my kneeling-stool, at which I say my prayers, in the morning when I rise, and in the evening before I go to bed. The bed in which I sleep was bought for me when I came home from my aunt's. The bedstead is similar to the one which is in my mother's room; the straw mattress and mattresses are of the best quality; the sheets are of cambric, and the blankets are soft to the touch. The coverlet is of eiderdown, the bolster and pillows are of down. After the fatigues of the day, I am very glad to rest my head there.

In the morning when I awake I hear the sparrows chirp, as they come to gather up, from the sills of my windows, the crumbs of bread which I have crumbled there the day before, for their next morning's breakfast.

I fall asleep as soon as I am in bed; but sometimes my sleep is disturbed by the nightmare. When that happens, I wake up with a start. Then I hear the cats mew under my windows, and the dogs

bark in the stable. I cover my head so as not to hear anything, for I am afraid when I am alone in the dark.

Once waked up, I have some difficulty in falling asleep again, especially when I hear the mosquitoes buzz around my mosquito-net. I do not like these insects, whose sting gives me great pain ; nor the flies, which torment me when I am studying.

There is my rocking-chair near the window. In the afternoon, when I have finished my task, I sit down there to watch the birds fly about in the yard, and the turtle-doves alight on the roof of the stable. I like to see them caress each other and to hear them coo.

Here is the desk at which I prepare my school-task, and there is the chest of drawers in which I put away my things. Mamma is very strict ; she does not wish me to leave anything whatever hanging upon chairs. She sometimes comes unexpectedly to pay a visit to my room, and she would be displeased to see the least thing out of its place.

I will finish showing you my home by opening this closet, which contains my wardrobe : dresses, petticoats, linen, boots, shoes, and the rest.

## NOTES ON HISTORIETTES (*Stories*).

### *1. Les Pêches* (*The Peaches*).

1. **Un ouvrier,** *a laborer.* 2. **la campagne,** *the country.* 3. **rapporta,** *brought home,* from **rapporter,** *to bring back; to bring home.* 4. **voyaient,** *saw,* from **voir,** *to see.* 5. **ils en admiraient,** *they admired of them.* 6. **la fraîche couleur,** *the fresh color.* 7. **le fin duvet,** *the fine down.* In English : *they admired their rosy color and fine down.* 8. **le soir,** *in the evening.* 9. **dit,** *said,* from **dire,** *to say; to tell.* 10. **s'écria l'aîné,** *exclaimed the eldest.* 11. **aussi,** *therefore.* 12. **j'en ai gardé le noyau,** *I have kept the stone* (*of it*). 13. **soigneusement,** *carefully.* 14. **je le planterai,** *I shall plant it.* 15. **qu'il en sortira,** *that there will spring up from it* 16. **que d'être économe,** *to be saving.* 17. **de penser à l'avenir,** *to think of the future.* 18. **tout de suite,** *immediately.* 19. **la moitié de la sienne,** *one half of hers.* 20. **doux comme le miel,** *sweet as honey.* 21. **répondit,** *answered,* from **répondre,** *to answer.* 22. **un peu gourmand,** *rather greedy.* 23. **c'est pardonnable,** *it is excusable.* 24. **les années,** *the years,* for **le temps,** *time.* 25. **te corrigeront,** *will cure thee.* 26. **de ce défaut,** *of that fault.* 27. **ramassé,** *picked up.* 28. **jeté par terre,** *thrown on the ground.* 29. **brisé,** *broken,* from **briser,** *to break.* 30. **une amande,** *a kernel.* 31. **qui avait le goût d'une noix,** *which tasted like a nut.* 32. **vendu,** *sold,* from **vendre,** *to sell.* 33. **j'en ai reçu,** *I have received for it;* **reçu,** from **recevoir,** *to receive.* 34. **je puis,** *I can,* from **pouvoir,** *to be able.* 35. **en acheter,** *buy* (*of them*). 36. **j'irai,** *I shall go,* from **aller,** *to go.* 37. **secoua la tête,** *shook his head.* 38. **peut paraître,** *may appear;* **peut,** from **pouvoir,** *to be able.* 39. **j'aimerais mieux,** *I would like better,* from **aimer mieux,** *to like better.* 40. **goûté,** *tasted.* 41. **portée,** *carried.* 42. **malade de la fièvre,** *sick with a fever.* 43. **il ne voulait pas,** *he would not;* **voulait,** from **vouloir,** *to be willing.* 44. **prendre,** *to take.* 45. **posée,** *laid.* 46. **lit,** *bed.* 47. **je me suis éloigné,** *I went away,* from **s'éloigner,** *to go away.* 48. **eh bien !** *well!* 49. **demanda,** *inquired.* 50. **a fait,** *has made,* from **faire,** *to make, to do.* 51. **embrassa,** *kissed.* 52. **des larmes,** *tears.* 53. **dans les yeux,** *in her eyes.*

### 2. *Les Fraises* (*The Strawberries*).

1. **Une jambe de bois,** *a wooden leg.* 2. **tomba,** from **tomber,** *to fall;* **tomba malade,** *was taken sick.* 3. **subitement,** *suddenly.* 4. **pouvant,** from **pouvoir,** *to be able;* **ne pouvant,** *not being able.* 5. **obligé de,** *obliged to.* 6. **se coucher,** *lie down.* 7. **la paille,** *the straw.* 8. **une grange,** *a granary.* 9. **à plaindre,** *to be pitied.* 10. **la petite Agathe,** *little Agatha.* 11 **un vannier,** *a basket-maker.* 12. **ressentit,** *felt,* from **ressentir,** *to feel.* 13. **la compassion la plus vive,** *the greatest compassion.* 14. **le malheureux invalide,** *the unfortunate invalid.* 15. **elle allait le voir,** *she went to see him.* 16. **vingt centimes,** *twenty centimes* (four cents of our money). 17. **d'un ton fort inquiet,** *in a very uneasy tone.* 18. **j'ai appris,** *I have heard;* **appris,** from **apprendre,** *to learn; to hear.* 19. **dites-moi donc,** *tell me then.* 20. **j'aimerais mieux mourir de faim,** *I would rather die of hunger.* 21. **que d'accepter,** *than accept.* 22. **que vous ne pourriez me donner en bonne conscience,** *which you could not give me with a clear conscience.* 23. **soyez sans inquiétude,** *be without uneasiness* (do not be uneasy). 24. **légitimement,** *rightfully.* 25. **acquis,** *acquired,* from **acquérir,** *to acquire, to come by.* 26. **bourg,** *town.* 27. **pour y arriver,** *to get there.* 28. **il me faut,** *I must,* or *I have to.* 29. **où il y a,** *where* (*here*) *are.* 30. **j'en remplis,** *I fill* (*with them*). 31. **panier,** *basket.* 32. **je vends,** *I sell,* from **vendre,** *to sell.* 33. **et l'on m'en donne,** *and they give me for them.* 34. **savent bien,** *know well,* from **savoir,** *to know.* 35. **ne s'y opposent point,** *are not opposed to it.* 36. **des gens,** *people.* 37. **nous devons,** *we should.* 38. **autant de bien,** *as much good.* 39. **moyens,** *means.* 40. **sentit,** *felt,* from **sentir,** *to feel.* 41. **des larmes d'attendrissement,** *tears of emotion.* 42. **rouler de ses yeux,** *drop from his eyes.* 43. **mouiller ses moustaches,** *moisten his moustache.* 44. **que le bon Dieu vous récompense,** *may the good God reward you.*

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### 3. *Les Cerises* (*The Cherries*).

1. **Qui s'appelait Sabine,** *who was called Sabina.* 2. **dont les parents,** *whose parents.* 3. **une chambre meublée,** *a room furnished.*

4. **d'un aspect désagréable,** *unpleasant to look at.* 5. **à cause du désordre,** *on account of the disorder.* 6. **qui y régnait,** *which prevailed in it.* 7. **rangeait,** *put in order,* from **ranger,** *to arrange, to put in order.* 8. **à cet égard,** *in regard to it.* 9. **infructueuses,** *fruitless.* 10. **achevait sa toilette,** *was finishing her toilet.* 11. **une corbeille remplie de,** *a basket filled with.* 12. **cerises noires,** *black cherries.* 13. **commode,** *bureau.* 14. **tablettes des fenêtres,** *window-sills.* 15. **encombrées de vêtements,** *covered with clothing.* 16. **provisoirement,** *for the time.* 17. **fauteuil garni de,** *arm-chair covered with.* 18. **quand l'obscurité fut venue,** *when darkness had come;* in English, *when it had grown dark.* 19. **aussitôt,** *immediately.* 20. **elle se jeta,** *she threw herself.* 21. **à peine y eut-elle pris place,** *scarcely had she taken her seat.* 22. **qu'elle se releva brusquement,** *when she suddenly arose.* 23. **cri d'effroi,** *cry of horror.* 24. **avait jeté,** *had uttered.* 25. **accourut,** *hurried up.* 26. **une lumière à la main,** *with a light in her hand.* 27. **quel spectacle,** *what a sight.* 28. **écrasées,** *crushed.* 29. **un jus noir coulait,** *a black juice ran.* 30. **de tous côtés le long du fauteuil,** *on all sides down the arm-chair.* 31. **tellement endommagée,** *so much damaged.* 32. **qu'elle ne put plus servir,** *that it could not be used any more.* 33. **réprimanda,** *scolded.* 34. **ajouta-t-elle,** *she added.* 35. **te voilà bien punie de,** *now you are well punished for.*

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### *4. Les Prunes* (*The Plums*).

1. **Était allée,** *went.* 2. **faire visite à,** *to call on.* 3. **le vieillard,** *the old gentleman.* 4. **une feuille de vigne,** *a grape-vine leaf.* 5. **jaunes,** *yellow.* 6. **aussi grosses que des œufs,** *as large as eggs.* 7. **les seules,** *the only ones.* 8. **qu'il eût trouvées mûres,** *which he had found ripe.* 9. **je vous laisse,** *I leave you.* 10. **en plaisantant,** *jokingly.* 11. **chercher,** *to seek; to find.* 12. **partager,** *to divide.* 13. **entre,** *among.* 14. **je m'en charge,** *I undertake* (*to do*) *it.* 15. **seulement,** *only.* 16. **de combiner à ma guise,** *to combine in my way.* 17. **les nombres pairs avec les impairs,** *the even and odd numbers.* 18. **elle prit,** *she took,* from **prendre,** *to take.* 19. **font trois,** *are*

*three.* 20. **fout encore trois,** *are three again.* 21. **répartition,** *division.* 22. **ravie de,** *delighted with.* 23. **venait de faire,** *had just made.* 24. **surtout,** *especially.* 25. **venait de montrer,** *had shown.* 26. **voulut que,** *wished that.* 27. **acceptât,** *should accept.* 28. **en outre,** *besides.* 29. **fait beaucoup d'honneur à son esprit,** *does much honor to her mind.* 30. **il en fait plus encore,** *it does still more.*

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### *5. Le Pot de Miel* (*The Jar of Honey*).

1. **Va vite me chercher,** *go quickly and bring me.* 2. **un citron,** *a lemon.* 3. **garde-manger,** *pantry.* 4. **parcourut des yeux,** *she looked all around,* from **parcourir,** *to run over, to wander over.* 5. **friandise,** *dainty.* 6. **dont elle pût,** *with which she might.* 7. **aperçut,** *perceived.* 8. **planche,** *shelf.* 9. **elle savait,** *she knew.* 10. **se hissa,** *raised herself up.* 11. **pour atteindre,** *to reach.* 12. **y plonger,** *to dip in it.* 13. **le bout du doigt,** *the tip of her finger.* 14. **pincer,** *nipped.* 15. **poussa un cri,** *uttered a cry.* 16. **retira vivement,** *withdrew quickly.* 17. **une grosse écrevisse,** *a large crab.* 18. **saisie,** *seized.* 19. **pinces,** *claws.* 20. **lâcher prise,** *release its hold.* 21. **en effet,** *indeed.* 22. **auparavant,** *before.* 23. **vide,** *empty.* 24. **circonstance,** *a circumstance.* 25. **au cri de sa fille,** *at the cry of her daughter.* 26. **accourut,** *ran.* 27. **dégagea,** *freed.* 28. **le doigt meurtri,** *the bruised finger.* 29. **te soit un avertissement,** *be a lesson to thee.* 30. **des suites bien plus funestes encore,** *still far more fatal consequences.* 31. **gens,** *people.* 32. **dépensé,** *spent.* 33. **détruit,** *destroyed.* 34. **en se livrant à ce mauvais penchant,** *by yielding to this bad habit.*

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### *6. Le Navet* (*The Turnip*).

1. **journalier,** *day-laborer.* 2. **tiré de,** *taken out of.* 3. **potager,** *kitchen-garden.* 4. **grosseur,** *size.* 5. **faisait,** *was.* 6. **château,** *castle.* 7. **en faire hommage,** *present it.* 8. **à M. le comte,** *to the count.* 9. **que l'on soigne,** *that people should attend.* The sentence is rendered in English : *he likes very much to have the fields and gardens*

*well attended to.* 10. **le seigneur,** *the lord.* 11. **loua,** *praised.* 12. **de,** *for.* 13. **fermier,** *farmer.* 14. **avare,** *miserly.* 15. **entendit parler de,** *heard.* 16. **ce qui s'était passé,** *what had happened.* 17. **veau,** *calf.* 18. **à l'instant même,** *this very instant.* 19. **aussitôt,** *immediately.* 20. **au cou,** *round the neck.* 21. **et pria,** *and begged.* 22. **le mobile secret,** *the secret motive.* 23. **cependant,** *however.* 24. **métayer,** *farmer.* 25. **de supplier,** *to supplicate.* 26. **puisque,** *since.* 27. **cadeau,** *present.* 28. **envers moi,** *towards me.* 29. **aussi,** *also, likewise.* 30. **coûté,** *cost.* 31. **autant que,** *as much as.* 32. **interdit et consterné,** *astonished and dismayed.*

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### 7. *La Probité Récompensée* (*Honesty Rewarded*).

1. **campagne,** *country-place.* 2. **vivait,** *lived,* from **vivre,** *to live.* 3. **naguère,** *not long ago.* 4. **bûcheron,** *wood-cutter.* 5. **à six ans,** *at the age of six years.* 6. **appris,** *learned,* from **apprendre,** *to learn.* 7. **faisait,** *was.* 8. **devait frapper,** *was to strike.* 9. **détruire,** *to destroy.* 10. **vint à mourir,** *died.* 11. **succombait,** *died.* 12. **atteint d'une pleurésie,** *from an attack of pleurisy.* 13. **devenir,** *become of.* 14. **sans appui,** *without protection.* 15. **garder les bestiaux,** *keep the cattle.* 16. **elle dut mendier,** *she had to beg.* 17. **on ne saurait,** *one cannot.* 18. **privat'ons,** *privations.* 19. **endurer,** *to endure.* 20. **le manque d'abri,** *a want of shelter.* 21. **des paroles dures et brutales,** *harsh and brutal words.* 22. **au milieu,** *in the midst.* 23. **n'oublia jamais,** *never forgot.* 24. **s'écoulèrent ainsi,** *were spent thus.* 25. **au bord d'un fossé,** *on the edge of a ditch.* 26. **qu'elle eut soin de ramasser,** *which she took care to pick up.* 27. **l'intention bien arrêtée,** *with a firm purpose.* 28. **rendre,** *to give back.* 29. **tandis qu'elle,** *while she.* 30. **emploierait,** *should employ.* 31. **pour en découvrir le maître,** *to find its owner.* 32. **roulier,** *wagoner.* 33. **voiturier,** *driver.* 34. **et reconnut,** *and ascertained.* 35. **qu'il appartenait,** *that it belonged.* 36. **entre autres papiers,** *among other papers.* 37. **en billets de banque,** *in bank-notes.* 38. **le bien d'autrui,** *the property of others.* 39. **de songer à,** *to think of.* 40. **arrivée,** *having arrived.* 41. **se rendit,** *went,* from **se rendre,** *to go, to betake one's*

*self.* 42. **celui-ci,** *the latter.* 43. **celui,** *the one.* 44. **la veille,** *the day before.* 45. **mérite,** *deserves.* 46. **vous me devez,** *you owe me.* 47. **voici votre quittance,** *here is your receipt.* 48. **prenez,** *take.* 49. **qu'ils vous servent,** *may they help you.* 50. **et vous, reprit-il,** *and as for you, he resumed.* 51. **vous me permettrez,** *you will allow me.* 52. **vous a ravis,** *has taken away from you.* 53. **qui aurait votre âge,** *who would be of your age.* 54. **devenez ma fille d'adoption,** *become my daughter by adoption.* 55. **bénissez,** *bless.* 56. **qui a su,** *who knew how.* 57. **aussi probes,** *so honest.*

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### *8. L'Ogre* (*The Ogre*).

1. **S'étaient égarés,** *had lost their way.* 2. **au fond,** *in the depths.* 3. **auberge isolée,** *isolated inn.* 4. **vers minuit,** *towards midnight.* 5. **entendirent parler,** *heard speaking.* 6. **voisine de celle,** *next to that.* 7. **appliquèrent l'oreille,** *applied the ear.* 8. **muraille,** *wall.* 9. **pour écouter,** *to listen.* 10. **soin,** *care.* 11. **d'écurer le chaudron,** *to scour the kettle.* 12. **demain de bon matin,** *early in the morning.* 13. **couper la gorge,** *cut the throat.* 14. **citadins,** *cits.* 15. **faillirent mourir,** *almost died of fright.* 16. **en entendant,** *when they heard.* 17. **ils se dirent,** *they said to one another.* 18. **tout bas,** *in a low voice.* 19. **assurément,** *surely.* 20. **ils s'approchèrent,** *they drew near.* 21. **sautèrent dans,** *leaped into.* 22. **pour se sauver,** *to make their escape.* 23. **ils se glissèrent,** *they slipped.* 24. **trou aux porcs,** *pig-sty.* 25. **impossible à décrire,** *impossible to describe.* 26. **aux premières lueurs du matin,** *at the first glimmer of morning.* 27. **se mit à aiguiser,** *began to sharpen.* 28. **allons,** *come now.* 29. **sortez de là,** *come out.* 30. **poussèrent,** *uttered.* 31. **supplièrent à deux genoux,** *begged on both knees.* 32. **leur ôter la vie,** *take their lives.* 33. **fort étonné,** *very much astonished.* 34. **étable à porcs,** *pig-sty.* 35. **s'ils le prenaient pour,** *if they took him for.* 36. **aubergiste,** *innkeeper.* 37. **les petits insensés,** *the little fools.* 38. **pensais,** *was thinking.* 39. **je voulais parler,** *I was speaking.* 40. **cochons de lait,** *sucking pigs.* 41. **par badinage,** *jokingly.* 42. **ce qui arrive,** *which happens.* 43. **on comprend mal,** *one misunderstands.* 44. **nous**

suggèrent de faux s upçons, *awaken false suspicions in us.* 45. on se crée, *one imagines.* 46. craintes chimériques, *chimerical fears.* 47. et l'on s'at ire souvent des chagrins, *and one often brings upon one's self griefs.*

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### 9. *La Mendiante* (*The Beggar*).

1. Temps de famine, *time of famine.* 2. saison d'hiver, *winter season.* 3. inconnue, *unknown.* 4. de porte en porte, *from door to door.* 5. demander l'aumône, *ask alms.* 6. propre, *neat.* 7. rapiécés, *mended.* 8. en divers endroits, *in many places.* 9. le vent soufflait, *the wind was blowing.* 10. serré, *tied.* 11. à découvert. *uncovered.* 12. tenait, *was holding.* 13. droite, *right.* 14. gauche, *left.* 15. la plupart, *most.* 16. on ne lui donnait qu'une, *they gave her only.* 17. encore, *and.* 18. la lui passait-on, *they handed it to her.* 19. renvoyèrent, *sent away.* 20. villageois, *villager.* 21. l'un des moins aisés, *one of the least wealthy.* 22. la fit entrer dans, *made her enter.* 23. où régnait une douce chaleur, *in which it felt comfortably warm.* 24. cuire, *to bake.* 25. le lendemain *the next day.* 26. venue, *had come.* 27. invités à souper, *invited to supper.* 28. habitait, *dwelt in.* 29. ils ne s'attendaient guère, *they little expected.* 30. sujet de, *cause for.* 31. ils y virent, *they saw.* 32. chargée de mets délicats, *loaded with dainty dishes.* 33. couverte, *covered.* 34. soit, *either.* 35. pain moisi, *mouldy bread.* 36. soit, *or.* 37. une poignée de son, *a handful of bran.* 38. rien du tout, *nothing at all.* 39. mendiante déguisée, *disguised beggar.* 40. temps de détresse, *time of distress.* 41. tant de peine, *so much trouble.* 42. de quoi vivre, *the means of subsistance.* 43. à l'épreuve, *to the test.* 44. les deux braves gens que voici, *these two worthy people.* 45. m'ont permis, *allowed me.* 46. me réchauffer, *to warm myself.* 47. nourrie, *fed.* 48. c'est pourquoi, *that is the reason why.* 49. je leur ferai une pension, *I will give them a pension.* 50. quant à vous autres, *as to you.* 51. que ce soit pour vous. *let it be to you.* 52. qu'il vous sera fait, *that you will be treated.* 53. selo`, *according as.* 54. à votre prochain, *to your neighbor.*

***10. La Cigale et la Fourmi*** (*The Grasshopper and the Ant*).

1. **Dépourvue,** *destitute.* 2. **bise,** *north wind;* **quand la bise fut venue,** *when cold weather had set in.* 3. **mouche,** *fly.* 4. **vermisseau,** *little grub.* 5. **elle alla crier famine,** *she went to cry famine,* that is: *she went to complain of her poverty.* 6. **je vous paîrai (payerai),** *I shall pay you.* 7. **avant l'août,** *before August, before harvest.* 8. **foi d'animal,** *on the faith of an animal,* that is: *upon the honor of a gentleman.* 9. **prêteuse,** *lender.* 10. **son moindre défaut,** *her least fault.* 11. **emprunteuse,** *borrower.* 12. **nuit et jour, à tout venant,** *day and night, to all who came* 13. **ne vous déplaise,** *by your leave.* 14. **j'en suis fort aise,** *I am very glad of it.*

# PART FOURTH.

## THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

In French as in English there are ten different kinds of words, which are called Parts of Speech; they are:

1. **The Noun,**
2. **The Article,**
3. **The Adjective,**
4. **The Pronoun,**
5. **The Verb,**
6. **The Participle,**
7. **The Adverb,**
8. **The Preposition,**
9. **The Conjunction,**
10. **The Interjection.**

### *Definition of the Parts of Speech.*

1. A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing; as, *Washington, Paris, city.*

2. An Article is a word placed before a noun to limit its meaning; as, *the* tree, *a* tree.

3. An Adjective is a word added to a noun, to describe or limit it; as, a *large* tree, *which* tree? *that* tree.

4. A Pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun; as, *I* have your book; *you* have *mine.*

5. A Verb is a word that expresses action or being; as, *to write, to live.*

6. A Participle is a part of the verb which is also used as an adjective; as, fields *covered* with snow, *glittering* in the sun.

*Rem.* The participles are given with the verb.

7. An Adverb is a word that expresses manner, time, place, etc.; as, he writes *well;* I see him *often;* he is *here.*

8. A Preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other; as, the book lies *before* me *on* the table.

9. A Conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences; as, you *and* he are happy, *because* you are good.

10. An Interjection is a word that denotes a sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! alas!*

## I. The Noun.

(1.) *Gender.*

| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* |
|---|---|
| **un homme**, a man; | **une femme**, a woman. |
| **un bœuf**, an ox; | **une vache**, a cow. |
| **un chat**, a cat; | **une souris**, a mouse. |
| **un oiseau**, a bird; | **une oie**, a goose. |
| **un poulet**, a chicken; | **une poule**, a hen. |
| **un insecte**, an insect; | **une mouche**, a fly. |
| **un village**, a village; | **une ville**, a town; a city. |
| **un jardin**, a garden; | **une maison**, a house. |
| **un arbre**, a tree; | **une feuille**, a leaf. |
| **un miroir**, a looking-glass; | **une pendule**, a time-piece. |
| **un fauteuil**, an arm-chair; | **une chaise**, a chair. |
| **un canapé**, *or* **sofa**, a sofa; | **une commode**, a chest of drawers. |

(2.) *Number.*

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| **un homme**, one man; | **des hommes**, men. |
| **une femme**, one woman; | **des femmes**, women. |
| **un arbre**, one tree; | **des arbres**, trees. |
| **une feuille**, one leaf; | **des feuilles**, leaves. |
| | |
| **un bas**, a stocking; | **des bas**, stockings. |
| **un bras**, an arm; | **des bras**, arms. |
| **un tapis**, a carpet; | **des tapis**, carpets. |
| **une croix**, a cross; | **des croix**, crosses. |
| | |
| **un chapeau**, a hat; | **des chapeaux**, hats. |
| **un couteau**, a knife; | **des couteaux**, knives. |
| **un gâteau**, a cake; | **des gâteaux**, cakes. |
| **un feu**, a fire; | **des feux**, fires. |
| **un jeu**, a game; | **des jeux**, games. |
| | |
| **un cheval**, a horse; | **des chevaux**, horses. |
| **un animal**, an animal; | **des animaux**, animals. |
| **un général**, a general; | **des généraux**, generals. |

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| **un clou**, a nail ; | **des clous**, nails. |
| **un chou**, a cabbage ; | **des choux**, cabbages. |
| **un bijou**, a jewel ; | **des bijoux**, jewels. |

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## *II. The Article*

FORMS OF THE ARTICLE BEFORE NOUNS.

(1.) *Before a Masculine Noun.*

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| **le père**, the father ; | **les pères**, the fathers. |
| **du père**, of the father ; | **du pères**, of the fathers. |
| **au père**, to the father ; | **aux pères**, to the fathers. |

(2.) *Before a Feminine Noun.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **la mère**, the mother ; | **les mères**, the mothers. |
| **de la mère**, of the mother ; | **des mères**, of the mothers. |
| **à la mère**, to the mother ; | **aux mères**, to the mothers. |

(3.) *Before a Vowel.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **l'enfant**, the child ; | **les enfants**, the children. |
| **de l'enfant**, of the child ; | **des enfants**, of the children. |
| **à l'enfant**, to the child ; | **aux enfants**, to the children. |

(4.) *Partitive Tense.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **du pain**, bread ; | **de la viande**, meat. |
| **de bon pain**, good bread ; | **de bonne viande**, good meat. |
| **pas de pain**, no bread ; | **pas de viande**, no meat. |
| **des gâteaux**, cakes ; | **de l'eau**, water. |
| **de bons gâteaux**, good cakes ; | **pas d'eau**, no water. |

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## *III. The Adjective.*

1. QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES.

(1.) *Gender.—Singular.*

| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* |
|---|---|
| **un petit garçon**, a little boy ; | **une petite fille**, a little girl. |
| **un grand jardin**, a large garden ; | **une grande maison**, a large house. |
| **de mauvais papier**, bad paper ; | **de mauvaise encre**, bad ink. |

| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* |
|---|---|
| un jeune homme, a young man ; | une jeune femme, a young woman. |
| un enfant malade, a sick child ; | une fille malade, a sick girl. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| de bon pain, good bread ; | de bonne viande, good meat. |
| un tel homme, such a man ; | une telle femme, such a woman. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| un garçon attentif, an attentive boy ; | une fille attentive, an attentive girl, |
| un chapeau neuf, a new hat ; | une robe neuve, a new dress. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| un père courageux, a courageous father ; | une mère courageuse, a courageous woman. |
| un frère studieux, a studious brother ; | une sœur studieuse, a studious sister. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| un beau jour, a fine day ; | une belle maison, a handsome house. |
| un bel arbre, a fine tree ; | |
| un nouveau cheval, a new horse; | une nouvelle voiture, a new carriage. |
| un nouvel élève, a new scholar ; | |
| un vieux soldat, an old soldier ; | une vieille femme, an old woman. |
| un vieil homme, an old man ; | |

(2.) *Plural.*

| | |
|---|---|
| les petits garçons, the little boys ; | les petites filles, the little girls. |
| les mauvais crayons, the bad pencils ; | les mauvaises plumes, the bad pens. |
| les garçons attentifs, the attentive boys ; | les filles attentives, the attentive girls. |
| les hommes heureux, the happy men ; | les femmes heureuses, the happy women. |
| les beaux arbres, the fine trees ; | les belles maisons, the fine houses. |
| les nouveaux dessins, the new patterns ; | les nouvelles étoffes, the new goods. |

## 2. LIMITING ADJECTIVES.

(1.) *Possessive Adjectives.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | *For both.* | |
| **mon,** | **ma,** | **mes,** | my. |
| **ton,** | **ta,** | **tes,** | thy. |
| **son,** | **sa,** | **ses,** | his, her, its. |
| **notre,** | **notre,** | **nos,** | our. |
| **votre,** | **votre,** | **vos,** | your. |
| **leur,** | **leur,** | **leurs,** | their. |

(2.) *Demonstrative Adjective.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | *For both.* |
| **ce, cet,** | **cette,** this, that, | **ces,** these, those. |

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**ce garçon,** this boy, that boy;
**ce garçon-ci,** this boy;
**ce garçon-là,** that boy;

**ces garçons,** these boys, those boys.
**ces garçons-ci,** these boys.
**ces garçons-lá,** those boys.

(3.) *Numeral Adjectives.*

| *Cardinal.* | *Ordinal.* |
|---|---|
| 1. **Un,** *fem.* une. | 1st. **Premier,** *fem.* **première.** |
| 2. **Deux.** | 2d. **Deuxième,** *or* **Second-e.** |
| 3. **Trois.** | 3d. **Troisième.** |
| 4. **Quatre.** | 4th. **Quatrième.** |
| 5. **Cinq.** | 5th. **Cinquième.** |
| 6. **Six.** | 6th. **Sixième.** |
| 7. **Sept.** | 7th. **Septième.** |
| 8. **Huit.** | 8th. **Huitième.** |
| 9. **Neuf.** | 9th. **Neuvième.** |
| 10. **Dix.** | 10th. **Dixième.** |
| 11. **Onze.** | 11th. **Onzième.** |
| 12. **Douze.** | 12th. **Douzième.** |
| 13. **Treize.** | 13th. **Treizième.** |
| 14. **Quatorze.** | 14th. **Quatorzième.** |
| 15. **Quinze.** | 15th. **Quinzième.** |

| | |
|---|---|
| 16. Seize. | 16th. Seizième. |
| 17. Dix-sept. | 17th. Dix-septième. |
| 18. Dix-huit. | 18th. Dix-huitième. |
| 19. Dix-neuf. | 19th. Dix-neuvième. |
| 20. Vingt. | 20th. Vingtième. |
| 21. Vingt et un. | 21st. Vingt et unième. |
| 22. Vingt-deux. | 22d. Vingt-deuxième. |
| 23. Vingt-trois. | 23d. Vingt-troisième. |
| 24. Vingt-quatre. | 24th. Vingt-quatrième. |
| 25. Vingt-cinq. | 25th. Vingt-cinquième. |
| 26. Vingt-six. | 26th. Vingt-sixième. |
| 27. Vingt-sept. | 27th. Vingt-septième. |
| 28. Vingt-huit. | 28th. Vingt-huitième. |
| 29. Vingt-neuf. | 29th. Vingt-neuvième. |
| 30. Trente. | 30th. Trentième. |
| 31. Trente et un. | 31st. Trente et unième. |
| 32. Trente-deux. | 32d. Trente-deuxième. |
| 33. Trente-trois. | 33d. Trente-troisième. |
| 40. Quarante. | 40th. Quarantième. |
| 41. Quarante et un. | 41st. Quarante et unième. |
| 42. Quarante-deux. | 42d. Quarante-deuxième. |
| 43. Quarante-trois. | 43d. Quarante-troisième. |
| 50. Cinquante. | 50th. Cinquantième. |
| 51. Cinquante et un. | 51st. Cinquante et unième. |
| 52. Cinquante-deux. | 52d. Cinquante-deuxième. |
| 53. Cinquante-trois. | 53d. Cinquante-troisième. |
| 60. Soixante. | 60th. Soixantième. |
| 61. Soixante et un. | 61st. Soixante et unième. |
| 62. Soixante-deux. | 62d. Soixante-deuxième. |
| 63. Soixante-trois. | 63d. Soixante-troisième. |
| 70. Soixante-dix. | 70th. Soixante-dixième. |
| 71. Soixante et onze. | 71st. Soixante-onzième. |
| 72. Soixante-douze. | 72d. Soixante-douzième. |
| 73. Soixante-treize. | 73d. Soixante-treizième. |
| 74. Soixante-quatorze. | 74th. Soixante-quatorzième. |
| 75. Soixante-quinze. | 75th. Soixante-quinzième. |
| 76. Soixante-seize. | 76th. Soixante-seizième. |
| 77. Soixante-dix-sept. | 77th. Soixante-dix-septième. |
| 78. Soixante-dix-huit. | 78th. Soixante-dix-huitième. |
| 79. Soixante-dix-neuf. | 79th. Soixante-dix-neuvième. |
| 80. Quatre-vingts. | 80th. Quatre-vingtième. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 81. | **Quatre-vingt-un.** | 81st. **Quatre-vingt unième.** |
| 82. | **Quatre-vingt-deux.** | 82d. **Quatre-vingt-deuxième.** |
| 83. | **Quatre-vingt-trois.** | 83d. **Quatre-vingt-troisième.** |
| 84. | **Quatre-vingt-quatre.** | 84th. **Quatre-vingt-quatrième.** |
| 85. | **Quatre-vingt-cinq.** | 85th. **Quatre-vingt-cinquième.** |
| 86. | **Quatre-vingt-six.** | 86th. **Quatre-vingt-sixième.** |
| 87. | **Quatre-vingt-sept.** | 87th. **Quatre-vingt-septième.** |
| 88. | **Quatre-vingt-huit.** | 88th. **Quartre-vingt huitième.** |
| 89. | **Quatre-vingt-neuf.** | 89th. **Quartre-vingt-neuvième.** |
| 90. | **Quatre-vingt-dix.** | 90th. **Quatre-vingt-dixième.** |
| 91. | **Quatre-vingt-onze.** | 91st. **Quatre-vingt-onzième.** |
| 92. | **Quatre-vingt-douze.** | 92d. **Quatre-vingt-douzième.** |
| 93. | **Quatre-vingt-treize.** | 93d. **Quatre-vingt-treizième.** |
| 94. | **Quatre-vingt-quatorze.** | 94th. **Quatre - vingt - quatorzième.** |
| 95. | **Quatre-vingt-quinze.** | 95th. **Quatre-vingt-quinzième.** |
| 96. | **Quatre-vingt seize.** | 96th. **Quatre-vingt-seizième.** |
| 97. | **Quatre-vingt-dix-sept.** | 97th. **Quatre - vingt - dix - septième.** |
| 98. | **Quatre-vingt-dix-huit.** | 98th. **Quatre - vingt - dix - huitième.** |
| 99. | **Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf.** | 99th. **Quatre - vingt - dix - neuvième.** |
| 100. | **Cent.** | 100th. **Centième.** |
| 101. | **Cent-un.** | 101st. **Cent-unième.** |
| 200. | **Deux cents.** | 200th. **Deux centième.** |
| 210. | **Deux cent-dix** | 210th. **Deux cent-dixième.** |
| 1,000. | **Mille.** | 1,000th. **Millième.** |
| 1,001. | **Mille-un.** | 1,001st. **Mille-unième.** |
| 2,000. | **Deux mille.** | 2,000th. **Deux millième.** |
| 2,500. | **Deux mille-cinq cents.** | 2,500th. **Deux mille - cinq - centième.** |
| 3,000. | **Trois mille.** | 3,000th. **Trois millième.** |
| 1,000,000. | **Un million.** | 1,000,000th. **Millionième.** |

(4.) *Indefinite Adjectives.*

**Aucun, aucune,** no, not any ;
**Nul, nulle,** no ;
**Pas un, pas une,** not one ;
**Autre,** other ;
**Même,** same ;
**Chaque,** each ;
**Tout, toute,** all ; every ; whole.
**Plusieurs,** several.
**Quel, quelle,** what ; which.
**Quelque,** some ; **quelques,** a few.
**Quelconque,** any ; whatever.
**Tel, telle,** such.

## *IV. The Pronoun.*

### 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.—CONJUNCTIVE.

(1.) *Singular.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **je** (**j'**), | I ; | **me** (**m'**), | me ; | **me** (**m'**), | to me. |
| **tu**, | thou ; | **te** (**t'**), | thee ; | **te** (**t'**), | to thee. |
| **il**, | he, it ; | **le** (**l'**), | him, it ; | **lui**, | to him. |
| **elle**, | she, it ; | **la** (**l'**), | her, it ; | **lui**, | to her. |

*Plural.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **nous**, | we ; | **nous**, | us ; | **nous**, | to us. |
| **vous**, | you ; | **vous**, | you ; | **vous**, | to you. |
| **ils**, | they ; | **les**, | them ; | **leur**, | to them. |
| **elles**, | they ; | **les**, | them ; | **leur**, | to them. |

**en**, some or any of it, of them ; **y**, to it, to them : **le** (**l'**), it, so.

(2.) *Personal Pronouns used as Reflective Pronouns.*

**me**, myself, to myself ; **nous**, ourselves, to ourselves.
**te**, thyself, to thyself ; **vous**, yourselves, to yourselves.
**se**, himself, herself, itself, themselves, one's self.

(3.) *Personal Pronouns.—Disjunctive.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **moi**, | I, *or* me ; | **nous**, | we, *or* us. |
| **toi**, | thou, *or* thee ; | **vous**, | you. |
| **lui**, | he, *or* him ; | **eux**, | they, *or* them. |
| **elle**, | she, *or* her ; | **elles**, | they, *or* them. |

**soi**, himself, herself, itself, themselves, one's self.

(4.) *Compound Personal Pronouns.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **moi-même**, | myself ; | **nous-mêmes**, | ourselves. |
| **toi-même**, | thyself ; | **vous-mêmes**, | yourselves. |
| **vous-même**, | yourself ; | **eux-mêmes**, | themselves. |
| **lui-même**, | himself ; | **elles-mêmes**, | themselves. |
| **elle-même**, | herself ; | **soi-même**, | one's self. |

### 2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | |
| **le mien,** | **la mienne,** | **les miens,** | **les miennes,** | mine. |
| **le tien,** | **la tienne,** | **les tiens,** | **les tiennes,** | thine. |
| **le sien,** | **la sienne,** | **les siens,** | **les siennes,** | his ; hers. |
| **le nôtre,** | **la nôtre,** | **les nôtres,** | **les nôtres,** | ours. |
| **le vôtre,** | **la vôtre,** | **les vôtres,** | **les vôtres,** | yours. |
| **le leur,** | **la leur,** | **les leurs,** | **les leurs,** | theirs. |

### 3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

**ce,** that, it; **ceci,** this ; **cela,** that.

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | | *Masculine.* | *Feminine.* | |
| **celui,** | **celle,** | that, the one. | **ceux,** | **celles,** | those. |
| **celui-ci,** | **celle-ci,** | this one. | **ceux-ci,** | **celles-ci,** | these. |
| **celui-là,** | **celle-là,** | that one. | **ceux-là,** | **celles-là,** | those. |

### 4. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

**qui ?** who ? whom ?
**que ?** what ?
**quoi ?** what ?
**lequel ? laquelle ?** which ? which one ?
**lesquels ? lesquelles ?** which ? which ones ?

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**qui est-ce qui ?** who ?
**qu'est-ce qui ?** what ?
**qui est-ce que ?** whom ?
**qu'est-ce que ?** what ?

### 5. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

**qui,** who, which, that.
**que,** whom, which, that.
**à qui,** to whom.
**lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles,** who, whom, which.
**dont,** of whom, of which, whose.
**quoi,** what.
**où,** in which.

6. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

**autrui**, others;
**chacun**, every one;
**l'un l'autre**, the one the other;
**l'un et l'autre**, both;
**l'un ou l'autre**, either;
**ni l'un ni l'autre**, neither;
**on**, one, some one, people, they.
**personne (ne)**, nobody.
**quelqu'un**, somebody.
**quelques-uns**, some, a few.
**quiconque**, whoever.
**un de**, one of.

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**aucun (ne)**, **nul (ne)**, } no one;
**pas un (ne)**, not one;
**plusieurs**, several.
**tel, telle**, such.
**tout**, all; everything.

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## *V. The Verb.*

CONJUGATION OF *Avoir—to have.*

### INFINITIVE MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avoir, | *to have.* | Avoir eu, | *to have had.* |

### PARTICIPLES.

| PRESENT. | | PAST. | | COMPOUND. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayant, | *having.* | Eu, *m.*; eue, *f.*, | *had.* | Ayant eu, | *having had.* |

### INDICATIVE MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST INDEFINITE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J'ai, | *I have.* | J'ai eu, | *I have had.* |
| Tu as, | *thou hast.* | Tu as eu, | *thou hast had.* |
| Il a, | *he has.* | Il a eu. | *he has had.* |
| Nous avons, | *we have.* | Nous avons eu, | *we have had.* |
| Vous avez, | *you have.* | Vous avez eu, | *you have had.* |
| Ils ont, | *they have.* | Ils ont eu, | *they have had.* |

| IMPERFECT. | | PLUPERFECT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J'avais, | *I had.* | J'avais eu, | *I had had.* |
| Tu avais, | *thou hadst.* | Tu avais eu, | *thou hadst had.* |
| Il avait, | *he had.* | Il avait eu, | *he had had.* |
| Nous avions, | *we had.* | Nous avions eu, | *we had had.* |
| Vous aviez, | *you had.* | Vous aviez eu, | *you had had.* |
| Ils avaient, | *they had.* | Ils avaient eu, | *they had had.* |

| Past Definite. | | Past Anterior. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J'eus, | *I had.* | J'eus eu. | *I had had.* |
| Tu eus, | *thou hadst.* | Tu eus eu, | *thou hadst had.* |
| Il eut, | *he had.* | Il eut eu, | *he had had.* |
| Nous eûmes, | *we had.* | Nous eûmes eu, | *we had had.* |
| Vous eûtes, | *you had.* | Vous eûtes eu, | *you had had.* |
| Ils eurent, | *they had.* | Ils eurent eu, | *they had had.* |

| Future. | | Future Anterior. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J'aurai, | *I shall have.* | J'aurai eu, | *I shall have had.* |
| Tu auras, | *thou wilt have.* | Tu auras eu, | *thou wilt have had.* |
| Il aura, | *he will have.* | Il aura eu, | *he will have had.* |
| Nous aurons, | *we shall have.* | Nous aurons eu, | *we shall have had.* |
| Vous aurez, | *you will have.* | Vous aurez eu, | *you will have had.* |
| Ils auront. | *they will have.* | Ils auront eu, | *they will have had.* |

## CONDITIONAL MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J'aurais, | *I should have.* | J'aurais eu, | *I should have had.* |
| Tu aurais, | *thou wouldst have.* | Tu aurais eu, | *thou wouldst have had.* |
| Il aurait, | *he would have.* | Il aurait eu, | *he would have had.* |
| Nous aurions, | *we should have.* | Nous aurions eu, | *we should have had.* |
| Vous auriez, | *you would have.* | Vous auriez eu, | *you would have had.* |
| Ils auraient, | *they would have.* | Ils auraient eu, | *they would have had.* |

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ayons, | *let us have.* |
| Aie, | *have (thou).* | Ayez, | *have (you).* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que j'aie, | *that I may have.* | Que j'aie eu, | *that I may* | *have had.* |
| Que tu aies, | *that thou mayst have.* | Que tu aies eu, | *that thou mayst* | |
| Qu'il ait, | *that he may have.* | Qu'il ait eu, | *that he may* | |
| Que nous ayons, | *that we may have.* | Que nous ayons eu, | *that we may* | |
| Que vous ayez, | *that you may have.* | Que vous ayez eu, | *that you may* | |
| Qu'ils aient, | *that they may have.* | Qu'ils aient eu, | *that they may* | |

| Imperfect. | | | Pluperfect. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que j'eusse, | *that I* | *might have.* | Que j'eusse eu, | *that I* | *might have had.* |
| Que tu eusses, | *that thou* | | Que tu eusses eu, | *that thou* | |
| Qu'il eût, | *that he* | | Qu'il eût eu, | *that he* | |
| Que nous eussions, | *that we* | | Que nous eussions eu, | *that we* | |
| Que vous eussiez, | *that you* | | Que vous eussiez eu, | *that you* | |
| Qu'ils eussent, | *that they* | | Qu'ils eussent eu, | *that they* | |

## Conjugation of *Être*—*to be.*

### INFINITIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Être, | *to be.* | Avoir été, | *to have been.* |

### PARTICIPLES.

| Present. | | Past. | | Compound. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Étant, | *being.* | Été, | *been.* | Ayant été, | *having been.* |

### INDICATIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past Indefinite. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je suis, | *I am* | J'ai été, | *I have been.* |
| Tu es, | *thou art.* | Tu as été, | *thou hast been.* |
| Il est, | *he is.* | Il a été, | *he has been.* |
| Nous sommes, | *we are* | Nous avons été, | *we have been.* |
| Vous êtes, | *you are.* | Vous avez été, | *you have been.* |
| Ils sont, | *they are.* | Ils ont été, | *they have been.* |
| **Imperfect.** | | **Pluperfect.** | |
| J'étais, | *I was.* | J'avais été, | *I had been.* |
| Tu étais, | *thou wast.* | Tu avais été, | *thou hadst been.* |
| Il était, | *he was.* | Il avait été, | *he had been.* |
| Nous étions, | *we were.* | Nous avions été, | *we had been.* |
| Vous étiez, | *you were.* | Vous aviez été, | *you had been.* |
| Ils étaient, | *they were.* | Ils avaient été, | *they had been.* |
| **Past Definite.** | | **Past Anterior.** | |
| Je fus, | *I was.* | J'eus été, | *I had been.* |
| Tu fus, | *thou wast.* | Tu eus été, | *thou hadst been.* |
| Il fut, | *he was.* | Il eut été, | *he had been.* |
| Nous fûmes, | *we were.* | Nous eûmes été, | *we had been.* |
| Vous fûtes, | *you were.* | Vous eûtes été, | *you had been.* |
| Ils furent, | *they were.* | Ils eurent été, | *they had been.* |
| **Future.** | | **Future Anterior.** | |
| Je serai, | *I shall be.* | J'aurai été, | *I shall have been.* |
| Tu seras, | *thou wilt be.* | Tu auras été, | *thou wilt have been.* |
| Il sera, | *he will be.* | Il aura été, | *he will have been.* |
| Nous serons, | *we shall be.* | Nous aurons été, | *we shall have been.* |
| Vous serez, | *you will be.* | Vous aurez été, | *you will have been.* |
| Ils seront, | *they will be.* | Ils auront été, | *they will have been.* |

### CONDITIONAL MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je serais, | *I should be.* | J'aurais été, | *I should have been.* |
| Tu serais, | *thou wouldst be.* | Tu aurais été, | *thou wouldst have been.* |
| Il serait, | *he would be.* | Il aurait été, | *he would have been.* |
| Nous serions, | *we should be.* | Nous aurions été, | *we should have been.* |
| Vous seriez, | *you would be.* | Vous auriez été, | *you would have been.* |
| Ils seraient, | *they would be.* | Ils auraient été, | *they would have been.* |

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Soyons, | *let us be.* |
| Sois, | *be (thou).* | Soyez, | *be (you).* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je sois, | *that I may be.* | Que j'aie été, | *that I may* | *have been.* |
| Que tu sois, | *that thou mayst be.* | Que tu aies été, | *that thou mayst* | |
| Qu'il soit, | *that he may be.* | Qu'il ait été, | *that he may* | |
| Que nous soyons, | *that we may be.* | Que nous ayons été, | *that we may* | |
| Que vous soyez, | *that you may be.* | Que vous ayez été, | *that you may* | |
| Qu'ils soient, | *that they may be.* | Qu'ils aient été, | *that they may* | |

| IMPERFECT. | | PLUPERFECT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je fusse, | *that I* | Que j'eusse été, | *that I* | *might have been.* |
| Que tu fusses, | *that thou* | Que tu eusses été, | *that thou* | |
| Qu'il fût, | *that he* | Qu'il eût été, | *that he* | |
| Que nous fussions, | *that we* | Que nous eussions été, | *that we* | |
| Que vous fussiez, | *that you* | Que vous eussiez été, | *that you* | |
| Qu'ils fussent, | *that they* | Qu'ils eussent été, | *that they* | |

*might be.*

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## CONJUGATION OF *Parler—to speak.*

## INFINITIVE MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parler, | *to speak.* | Avoir parlé, | *to have spoken.* |

## PARTICIPLES.

| PRESENT. | PAST. | COMPOUND. |
|---|---|---|
| Parlant, *speaking.* | Parlé, *spoken.* | Ayant parlé, *having spoken.* |

## INDICATIVE MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST INDEFINITE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je parle, | *I speak.* | J'ai parlé, | *I have spoken.* |
| Tu parles, | *thou speakest.* | Tu as parlé, | *thou hast spoken.* |
| Il parle, | *he speaks.* | Il a parlé, | *he has spoken.* |
| Nous parlons, | *we speak.* | Nous avons parlé, | *we have spoken.* |
| Vous parlez, | *you speak.* | Vous avez parlé, | *you have spoken.* |
| Ils parlent, | *they speak.* | Ils ont parlé, | *they have spoken.* |

| IMPERFECT. | | PLUPERFECT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je parlais, | *I was speaking.* | J'avais parlé, | *I had spoken.* |
| Tu parlais, | *thou wast speaking.* | Tu avais parlé, | *thou hadst spoken.* |
| Il parlait, | *he was speaking.* | Il avait parlé, | *he had spoken.* |
| Nous parlions, | *we were speaking.* | Nous avions parlé, | *we had spoken.* |
| Vous parliez, | *you were speaking.* | Vous aviez parlé, | *you had spoken.* |
| Ils parlaient, | *they were speaking.* | Ils avaient parlé, | *they had spoken.* |

| Past Definite. | | Past Anterior. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je parlai, | *I spoke.* | J'eus parlé, | *I had spoken.* |
| Tu parlas, | *thou spokest.* | Tu eus parlé, | *thou hadst spoken.* |
| Il parla, | *he spoke.* | Il eut parlé, | *he had spoken.* |
| Nous parlâmes, | *we spoke.* | Nous eûmes parlé, | *we had spoken.* |
| Vous parlâtes, | *you spoke.* | Vous eûtes parlé, | *you had spoken.* |
| Ils parlèrent, | *they spoke.* | Ils eurent parlé, | *they had spoken.* |

| Future. | | Future Anterior. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Je parlerai, | *I shall speak.* | J'aurai parlé, | *I shall* | *have spoken.* |
| Tu parleras, | *thou wilt speak.* | Tu auras parlé, | *thou wilt* | |
| Il parlera, | *he will speak.* | Il aura parlé, | *he will* | |
| Nous parlerons, | *we shall speak.* | Nous aurons parlé, | *we shall* | |
| Vous parlerez, | *you will speak.* | Vous aurez parlé, | *you will* | |
| Ils parleront, | *they will speak.* | Ils auront parlé, | *they will* | |

## CONDITIONAL MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Je parlerais, | *I should speak.* | J'aurais parlé, | *I should* | *have spoken.* |
| Tu parlerais, | *thou wouldst speak.* | Tu aurais parlé, | *thou wouldst* | |
| Il parlerait, | *he would speak.* | Il aurait parlé, | *he would* | |
| Nous parlerions, | *we should speak.* | Nous aurions parlé, | *we should* | |
| Vous parleriez, | *you would speak.* | Vous auriez parlé, | *you would* | |
| Ils parleraient, | *they would speak.* | Ils auraient parlé, | *they would* | |

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Parlons, | *let us speak.* |
| Parle, | *speak (thou).* | Parlez, | *speak (you).* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je parle, | *that I may speak.* | Que j'aie parlé, | *that I may* | *have spoken.* |
| Que tu parles, | *that thou mayst speak.* | Que tu aies parlé, | *that thou mayst* | |
| Qu'il parle, | *that he may speak.* | Qu'il ait parlé, | *that he may* | |
| Que nous parlions, | *that we may speak.* | Que nous ayons parlé, | *that we may* | |
| Que vous parliez, | *that you may speak.* | Que vous ayez parlé, | *that you may* | |
| Qu'ils parlent, | *that they may speak.* | Qu'ils aient parlé, | *that they may* | |

| Imperfect. | | Pluperfect. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je parlasse, | *that I* | Que j'eusse parlé, | *that I* | *might have spoken.* |
| Que tu parlasses, | *that thou* | Que tu eusses parlé, | *that thou* | |
| Qu'il parlât, | *that he* | Qu'il eût parlé, | *that he* | |
| Que nous parlassions, | *that we* | Que nous eussions parlé, | *that we* | |
| Que vous parlassiez, | *that you* | Que vous eussiez parlé, | *that you* | |
| Qu'ils parlassent, | *that they* | Qu'ils eussent parlé, | *that they* | |

*might speak.*

## Conjugation of *Finir*—*to finish.*

### INFINITIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finir, | *to finish.* | Avoir fini, | *to have finished.* |

### PARTICIPLES.

| Present. | Past. | Compound. |
|---|---|---|
| Finissant, *finishing.* | Fini, *finished.* | Ayant fini, *having finished* |

### INDICATIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past Indefinite. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je finis, | *I finish.* | J'ai fini, | *I have finished.* |
| Tu finis, | *thou finishest.* | Tu as fini, | *thou hast finished.* |
| Il finit, | *he finishes.* | Il a fini, | *he has finished.* |
| Nous finissons, | *we finish.* | Nous avons fini, | *we have finished.* |
| Vous finissez, | *you finish.* | Vous avez fini, | *you have finished.* |
| Ils finissent, | *they finish.* | Ils ont fini, | *they have finished.* |
| **Imperfect.** | | **Pluperfect.** | |
| Je finissais, | *I was finishing.* | J'avais fini, | *I had finished.* |
| Tu finissais, | *thou wast finishing.* | Tu avais fini, | *thou hadst finished.* |
| Il finissait, | *he was finishing.* | Il avait fini, | *he had finished.* |
| Nous finissions, | *we were finishing.* | Nous avions fini, | *we had finished.* |
| Vous finissiez, | *you were finishing.* | Vous aviez fini, | *you had finished.* |
| Ils finissaient, | *they were finishing.* | Ils avaient fini, | *they had finished.* |
| **Past Definite.** | | **Past Anterior.** | |
| Je finis, | *I finished.* | J'eus fini, | *I had finished.* |
| Tu finis, | *thou finishedst.* | Tu eus fini, | *thou hadst finished.* |
| Il finit, | *he finished.* | Il eut fini, | *he had finished.* |
| Nous finîmes, | *we finished.* | Nous eûmes fini, | *we had finished.* |
| Vous finîtes, | *you finished.* | Vous eûtes fini, | *you had finished.* |
| Ils finirent, | *they finished.* | Ils eurent fini, | *they had finished.* |
| **Future.** | | **Future Anterior.** | |
| Je finirai, | *I shall finish.* | J'aurai fini, | *I shall* } |
| Tu finiras, | *thou wilt finish.* | Tu auras fini, | *thou wilt* } |
| Il finira, | *he will finish.* | Il aura fini, | *he will* } *have finished.* |
| Nous finirons, | *we shall finish.* | Nous aurons fini, | *we shall* } |
| Nous finirez, | *you will finish.* | Vous aurez fini, | *you will* } |
| Ils finiront, | *they will finish.* | Ils auront fini, | *they will* } |

### CONDITIONAL MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je finirais, | *I should finish.* | J'aurais fini, | *I should* } |
| Tu finirais, | *thou wouldst finish.* | Tu aurais fini, | *thou wouldst* } |
| Il finirait, | *he would finish.* | Il aurait fini, | *he would* } *have finished.* |
| Nous finirions, | *we should finish.* | Nous aurions fini, | *we should* } |
| Vous finiriez, | *you would finish.* | Vous auriez fini, | *you would* } |
| Ils finiraient, | *they would finish.* | Ils auraient fini, | *they would* } |

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Finnissons, | *let us finish.* |
| Finis, | *finish (thou).* | Finissez, | *finish (you).* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

| Present. | | | Past. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je finisse, | *that I may* | *finish.* | Que j'aie fini, | *that I may* | *have finished.* |
| Que tu finisses, | *that thou mayst* | | Que tu aiẹs fini, | *that thou mayst* | |
| Qu'il finisse, | *that he may* | | Qu'il ait fini, | *that he may* | |
| Que nous finissions, | *that we may* | | Que nous ayons fini, | *that we may* | |
| Que vous finissiez, | *that you may* | | Que vous ayez fini, | *that you may* | |
| Qu'il finissent, | *that they may* | | Qu'ils aient fini, | *that they may* | |

| Imperfect. | | | Pluperfect. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je finisse, | *that I* | *might finish.* | Que j'eusse fini, | *that I* | *might have finished.* |
| Que tu finisses, | *that thou* | | Que tu eusses fini, | *that thou* | |
| Qu'il finît, | *that he* | | Qu'il eût fini, | *that he* | |
| Que nous finissions, | *that we* | | Que nous eussions fini, | *that we* | |
| Que vous finissiez, | *that you* | | Que vous eussiez fini, | *that you* | |
| Qu'ils finissent, | *that they* | | Qu'ils eussent fini, | *that they* | |

---

## Conjugation of *Recevoir*—*to receive.*

## INFINITIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recevoir, | *to receive.* | Avoir reçu, | *to have received.* |

## PARTICIPLES.

| Present. | | Past. | | Compound. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recevant, | *receiving,* | Reçu, | *received.* | Ayant reçu, | *having received.* |

## INDICATIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past Indefinite. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je reçois, | *I receive.* | J'ai reçu, | *I have received.* |
| Tu reçois, | *thou receivest.* | Tu as reçu, | *thou hast received.* |
| Il reçoit, | *he receives.* | Il a reçu. | *he has received.* |
| Nous recevons, | *we receive.* | Nous avons reçu, | *we have received.* |
| Vous recevez, | *you receive.* | Vous avez reçu, | *you have received.* |
| Ils reçoivent, | *they receive.* | Ils ont reçu, | *they have received.* |

| Imperfect. | | Pluperfect. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je recevais, | *I was receiving.* | J'avais reçu. | *I had received.* |
| Tu recevais, | *thou wast receiving.* | Tu avais reçu, | *thou hadst received.* |
| Il recevait, | *he was receiving.* | Il avait reçu, | *he had received.* |
| Nous recevions, | *we were receiving.* | Nous avions reçu, | *we had received.* |
| Vous receviez, | *you were receiving.* | Vous aviez reçu, | *you had received.* |
| Ils recevaient, | *they were receiving.* | Ils avaient reçu, | *they had received.* |

| Past Definite. | | Past Anterior. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je reçus, | *I received.* | J'eus reçu, | *I had received.* |
| Tu reçus, | *thou receivedst.* | Tu eus reçu, | *thou hadst received.* |
| Il reçut, | *he received.* | Il eut reçu, | *he had received.* |
| Nous reçûmes, | *we received.* | Nous eûmes reçu, | *we had received.* |
| Vous reçûtes, | *you received.* | Vous eûtes reçu, | *you had received.* |
| Ils reçurent, | *they received.* | Ils eurent reçu, | *they had received.* |

| Future. | | Future Anterior. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Je recevrai, | *I shall receive.* | J'aurai reçu, | *I shall have* | *received.* |
| Tu recevras, | *thou wilt receive.* | Tu auras reçu, | *thou wilt have* | |
| Il recevra, | *he will receive.* | Il aura reçu, | *he will have* | |
| Nous recevrons, | *we shall receive.* | Nous aurons reçu, | *we shall have* | |
| Vous recevrez, | *you will receive.* | Vous aurez reçu, | *you will have* | |
| Ils recevront, | *they will receive.* | Ils auront reçu, | *they will have* | |

## CONDITIONAL MODE.

| Present. | | Past. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Je recevrais, | *I should receive.* | J'aurais reçu, | *I should* | *have received.* |
| Tu recevrais, | *thou wouldst receive.* | Tu aurais reçu, | *thou wouldst* | |
| Il recevrait, | *he would receive.* | Il aurait reçu, | *he would* | |
| Nous recevrions, | *we should receive.* | Nous aurions reçu, | *we should* | |
| Vous recevriez, | *you would receive.* | Vous auriez reçu, | *you would* | |
| Ils recevraient, | *they would receive.* | Ils auraient reçu, | *they would* | |

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reçois, | *receive (thou),* | Recevons, | *let us receive.* |
| | | Recevez, | *receive (you).* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

| Present. | | | Past. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je reçoive, | *that I* | *may receive.* | Que j'aie reçu, | *that I* | *may have received.* |
| Que tu reçoives, | *that thou* | | Que tu aies reçu, | *that thou* | |
| Qu'il reçoive, | *that he* | | Que'il ait reçu, | *that he* | |
| Que nous recevions, | *that we* | | Que nous ayons reçu, | *that we* | |
| Que vous receviez, | *that you* | | Que vous ayez reçu, | *that you* | |
| Qu'ils reçoivent, | *that they* | | Qu'ils aient reçu, | *that they* | |

| Imperfect. | | | Pluperfect. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je reçusse, | *that I* | *might receive.* | Que j'eusse reçu, | *that I* | *might have received.* |
| Que tu reçusses, | *that thou* | | Que tu eusses reçu, | *that thou* | |
| Qu'il reçût, | *that he* | | Qu'il eût reçu, | *that he* | |
| Que nous reçussions, | *that we* | | Que nous eussions reçu, | *that we* | |
| Que vous reçussiez, | *that you* | | Que vous eussiez reçu, | *that you* | |
| Qu'ils reçussent, | *that they* | | Qu'ils eussent reçu, | *that they* | |

## Conjugation of *Vendre—to sell.*

### INFINITIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past. |
|---|---|---|
| Vendre. | *to sell.* | Avoir vendu, *to have sold.* |

### PARTICIPLES.

| Present. | Past | Compound. |
|---|---|---|
| Vendant, *selling.* | Vendu, *sold.* | Ayant vendu, *having sold.* |

### INDICATIVE MODE.

| Present. | | Past Indefinite. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je vends, | *I sell.* | J'ai vendu, | *I have sold.* |
| Tu vends, | *thou sellest.* | Tu as vendu, | *thou hast sold.* |
| Il vend, | *he sells.* | Il a vendu, | *he has sold.* |
| Nous vendons, | *we sell.* | Nous avons vendu, | *we have sold.* |
| Vous vendez, | *you sell.* | Vous avez vendu, | *you have sold.* |
| Ils vendent, | *they sell.* | Ils ont vendu, | *they have sold.* |

| Imperfect. | | Pluperfect. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je vendais, | *I was selling.* | J'avais vendu, | *I had sold.* |
| Tu vendais, | *thou wast selling.* | Tu avais vendu, | *thou hadst sold.* |
| Il vendait, | *he was selling.* | Il avait vendu, | *he had sold.* |
| Nous vendions, | *we were selling.* | Nous avions vendu, | *we had sold.* |
| Vous vendiez, | *you were selling.* | Vous aviez vendu, | *you had sold.* |
| Ils vendaient, | *they were selling.* | Ils avaient vendu, | *they had sold.* |

| Past Definite. | | Past Anterior. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je vendis, | *I sold.* | J'eus vendu, | *I had sold.* |
| Tu vendis, | *thou soldest.* | Tu eus vendu, | *thou hadst sold.* |
| Il vendit, | *he sold.* | Il eut vendu, | *he had sold.* |
| Nous vendîmes, | *we sold.* | Nous eûmes vendu, | *we had sold.* |
| Vous vendîtes, | *you sold.* | Vous eûtes vendu, | *you had sold.* |
| Ils vendirent, | *they sold.* | Ils eurent vendu, | *they had sold.* |

| Future. | | Future Anterior. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je vendrai, | *I shall sell.* | J'aurai vendu, | *I shall* |
| Tu vendras, | *thou wilt sell.* | Tu auras vendu, | *thou wilt* |
| Il vendra, | *he will sell.* | Il aura vendu, | *he will* |
| Nous vendrons, | *we shall sell.* | Nous aurons vendu | *we shall* |
| Vous vendrez, | *you will sell.* | Vous aurez vendu, | *you will* |
| Ils vendront, | *they will sell.* | Ils auront vendu, | *they will* |

*have sold.*

## CONDITIONAL MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Je vendrais, | *I should sell.* | J'aurais vendu, | *I should* | *have sold.* |
| Tu vendrais, | *thou wouldst sell.* | Tu aurais vendu, | *thou wouldst* | |
| Il vendrait, | *he would sell.* | Il aurait vendu, | *he would* | |
| Nous vendrions, | *we should sell.* | Nous aurions vendu, | *we should* | |
| Vous vendriez, | *you would sell.* | Vous auriez vendu, | *you would* | |
| Ils vendraient, | *they would sell.* | Ils auraient vendu, | *they would* | |

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vendons, | *let us sell.* |
| Vends, | *sell (thou)* | Vendez, | *sell (you).* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

| PRESENT. | | PAST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Que je vende, | *that I may sell.* | Que j'aie vendu, | *that I may* | *have sold.* |
| Que tu vendes, | *that thou mayst sell.* | Que tu aies vendu, | *that thou mayst* | |
| Qu'il vende, | *that he may sell.* | Qu'il ait vendu, | *that he may* | |
| Que nous vendions, | *that we may sell.* | Que nous ayons vendu, | *that we may* | |
| Que vous vendiez, | *that you may sell.* | Que vous ayez vendu, | *that you may* | |
| Qu'ils vendent, | *that they may sell.* | Qu'ils aient vendu, | *that they may* | |

| IMPERFECT. | | PLUPERFECT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Que je vendisse, | *that I* | Que j'eusse vendu, | *that I might have sold.* |
| Que tu vendisses, | *that thou* | Que tu eusses vendu, | |
| Qu'il vendît, | *that he* | Qu'il eût vendu, | |
| Que nous vendissions, | *that we* | Que nous eussions vendu, | |
| Que vous vendissiez, | *that you* | Que vous eussiez vendu, | |
| Qu'ils vendissent, | *that they* | Qu'ils eussent vendu, | |

*might sell.*

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## *VI. The Participle.*

The Participles are given with the verbs.

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## *VII. The Adverb.*

**Ainsi,** thus ;
**alors,** then ;
**aujourd'hui,** to-day ;
**aussi,** also, too ;
**ensuite,** then, afterwards ;
**hier,** yesterday ;
**longtemps,** long, a long time ;
**maintenant,** now ;

**bien**, well ;
**bientôt**, soon ;
**comme**, as, like ;
**comment**, how ;
**dedans**, within ;
**dehors**, outside ;
**déjà**, already ;
**demain**, to-morrow ;
**encore**, still ; yet ;
**ensemble**, together ;
**mal**, badly ;
**partout**, everywhere ;
**quand**, when ;
**presque**, almost ;
**si**, so ;
**souvent**, often ;
**surtout**, especially ;
**tantôt**, by and by; a little while ago
**tard**, late ;
**toujours**, always.

---

**Assez**, enough ;
**autant**, as much ; as many ;
**beaucoup**, much, many ;
**combien**, how much, how many ;
**moins**, less ;
**peu**, little ; a few ;
**plus**, more ;
**trop**, too ; too much.

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**Doucement**, softly, gently ;
**heureusement**, fortunately;
**lentement**, slowly ;
**poliment**, politely.

---

**Très**, very ;
**fort**, hard ; very ;
**bien**, well, very ;
**assez**, enough ; rather.

---

## *VIII. The Preposition.*

**Avant**, before ;
**contre**, against ;
**depuis**, since ;
**derrière**, behind ;
**devant**, before ;
**entre**, between ;
**environ**, about ;
**excepté**, except ;
**hors**, out ;
**jusque**, till, until ; as far as
**parmi**, among ;
**pendant**, during ;
**près de**, near ;
**sous**, under ;
**sur**, on, upon ;
**vis à vis**, opposite.

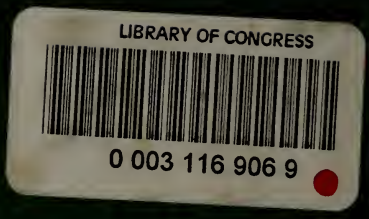
### *IX. The Conjunction.*

**Aussitôt que**, as soon as;
**avant que**, before;
**car**, for;
**cependant**, however;
**et**, and;
**lorsque**, when;
**mais**, but;
**ni**, neither; nor;
**ou**, or;
**parce que**, because;
**pourquoi**, why;
**que**, that;
**quoique**, although;
**si**, if; whether.

---

### *X. The Interjection.*

**Ah!** ah!
**aïe!** oh!
**helas!** alas!
**fi!** fy!
**oh!** oh!
**bah!** pshaw!
**paix!** silence!
**chut!** hist!
**holà!** hallo!
**eh bien!** well then!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